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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1920.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE RUSSIAN PEACE OFFER.

SIXTY PER CENT. OF THE FOREIGN DEBT TO BE RECOGNISED.

New York, February 27.  
The Associated Press' Washington correspondent says the Soviet's new peace proposal, mentioned yesterday, pledges the establishment of democratic principles in Russia, the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, the withdrawal of the decree annulling Russia's foreign debt to the extent of the re-establishment of sixty per cent. of her liabilities and also the payment of arrears of interest, guaranteed by considerable platinum and silver mining concessions to an Anglo-American Syndicate.

The Soviet requires Great Britain and other countries to abandon intervention in Russian affairs and also proposes that the United States grant credit to Russia in consideration of large concessions.

### THE GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

NO BANISHMENT FOR EX-KAISER.

London, February 27.  
The *Telegraph* states that the idea of banishing the ex-Kaiser to a remote island has been abandoned and that Holland is now considering removing him from Amerongen to a spot further from the frontier.

### OBJECTION TO FOREIGN TRIAL.

Berlin, February 27.  
Ludendorff, von Tirpitz, von Falkenhayn, von Kluck, Manteuffel and others have issued a declaration refusing to appear before any foreign Court, but agreeing to trial by a German Court.

### LEVY ON WEALTH IN ENGLAND.

SOME SUGGESTIONS BY INLAND REVENUE BOARD.

London, February 27.  
The Board of Inland Revenue in a memorandum furnishes striking figures, estimating the net increase in wealth between 1914 and 1919 at £4,000,000,000 of which £200,000,000 is estimated to have been made by 280 individuals.

It is suggested that the war levy should primarily be charged upon individuals starting from a clear comparison of two aggregate capital values fixed at June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1919.

Returns of the value as well as of the sources of wealth would have to be made by the taxpayer.

The Board suggests that the detection of wilful evasion should result in the recovery of the duty due and also heavy money penalties and imprisonment.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN.

FIVE MILLION MORE TO BE ENFRANCHISED.

London, February 27.  
The House of Commons has unanimously agreed to the second reading of the Labour Party's Bill enfranchising women similarly to men. This means a reduction of the age qualification of women voters from 30 to 21 years and the addition of five million voters to the Register.

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

A CARDINAL'S VIEWS.

London, February 27.  
A telegram from New York states that Cardinal Logue, in the course of a statement, disavows Sinn Fein. He advocates a union of Ireland with the British Empire on Dominion lines, but opposes dual Parliamentary control.

### SHARP PRACTICE IN DUBLIN.

AUTHORITIES HOODWINKED.

London, February 27.  
The *Daily Mail* reveals a plot whereby cancelled £100 sterling bank notes are being re-circulated and cashed.

The practice is to cancel the notes by perforation and by tearing off the lower right hand corner.

An examination shows that the re-circulated notes are most skillfully repaired.

As a counter-move the municipal authorities are cutting off the lights. Armoured cars and wagons equipped with searchlights, are nightly patrolling Dublin.

### THE CAIRO-CAPE FLIGHT.

London, February 27.  
The position of the Cairo to Cape flight is:—Cockrell has left Kisumu for Tabora; the Silver Queen has arrived at Kisumu; the Service Vickers Vimy has arrived at Assuan; the D.H. 14, mentioned on the 4th instant, crashed down at Sant Euphemia, Italy; and the Handley-Page is irreparably damaged at Shereik.

A further message says the Handley Page machine crashed down five miles north of Shereik Station. The machine cannot be repaired, though the engines are not injured. No-one was hurt.

### TELEGRAPHIC DELAYS.

London, February 27.  
The Eastern Telegraph Company announce that there will be temporary delays owing to congestion due to an interruption of the Pacific cables.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE ADRIATIC DISPUTE.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE SITUATION.

Washington, February 27.  
Correspondence on the Adriatic question is published. It reveals that the Memorandum of December 9th last, signed by France, Great Britain and the United States gave Italy control over 300,000 Jugo-Slavs inhabiting territory overlapping the Italian frontier, while 40,000 Italians would be placed under the League of Nations. Fiume would be made a free State under the League of Nations, the cities of Fiume and Zara to get complete autonomy; Italy to get the mandate for Albania, and Greece to control certain undefined territory.

The Memorandum described the provisions as giving Italy full satisfaction. The new agreement of January 14th provided that Fiume would be an independent State and the boundary between Italy and the Slovene State would be re-drawn, as would be the so-called "Wilson line," in the region of Senosaccia, with a view to protecting Trieste. Italy would retain Valona and take the Albanian mandate, but Greece would get Koritza and Argyrokastron.

President Wilson's Note of January 19th, protesting against the arrangement, declared that unless the terms of the settlement returned to the provisions of the agreement of December 9th he would seriously consider withdrawing the Treaty of Versailles and the French Treaty from the Senate. He inquired whether the British and French intended in future to settle pending European questions and then communicate the result to the United States.

Great Britain and France, on February 17th, replied that there was no foundation for President Wilson's assumption that the new settlement involved capitulation to Italy. They emphasised the advantage conceded to Jugo Slavia, which was given control 150,000 more nationals than under the original proposal. Finally, Great Britain and France found difficulty in understanding the present attitude of the United States, and hoped that their explanations would lead to a re-consideration of President Wilson's position.

SETTLEMENT BY DIRECT METHODS.

London, February 27.  
It is understood that the Supreme Council has made progress towards a possible settlement of the Adriatic question by direct negotiations between the Italian and Jugo-Slav delegates. It is reported Signor Nitti has expressed his readiness on the matter.

### BRITAIN'S BID FOR CARRYING TRADE.

ENTERPRISE OF THE CUNARD LINE.

London, February 27.  
The announcement that the Cunard Line is making Hamburg a port of call is regarded as evidence of the Britishers' great bid for the world's carrying trade. Hitherto the Hamburg-New York trade was State subsidised by German monopoly.

The Cunard Line is now negotiating for the purchase of a large docking space at Hamburg.

### FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE BECOMES SERIOUS.

SUBURBAN SERVICE PARALYSED.

Paris, February 27.  
The railway strike considerably extended this morning. The Nord and Est system are now affected and the suburban service is practically paralysed. The Geneva station is choked with packing cases destined for the Lyons Fair which is opening on March 1. The Cabinet has approved a reduction of the meat courses in restaurants owing to the strike and has proposed to obtain power to requisition motors.

UNPOPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE.

Later.  
The latest news from France shows that the railway strike is spreading. Owing to the seriousness of the situation, M. Millerand has hastily journeyed from London to Paris. The Government has decided to mobilise all the strikers. It is feared that a general strike throughout the country will begin to-morrow.

The strike is unpopular and the public will support the Government's strong measures. The trouble originated by the suspension of one carpenter who left work without permission, but the extremists' leaders are now demanding nationalisation. They declare the strike is the beginning of a Soviet movement. It is noteworthy that the General Federation of Labour is withholding recognition.

### POLAND AND RUSSIA.

Paris, February 27.  
A newspaper states that M. Paderewski is journeying to London to acquaint the Supreme Council on the views of Poland as regards the question of peace with Soviet Russia.

### TURKISH FEAR REGARDING CONSTANTINOPLE.

ALLIED DECISION CONVEYED TO PORTE.

Constantinople, February 26.  
The French and Italian High Commissioners, and similarly Admiral de Robeck, have informed the Porte of the Peace Conference's decision as regard Constantinople, and warned it as regards the consequences of further misrule.

Allied circles believe this will dispel doubts of the Allies' accord and further impress the Turk.

### FROM LONDON TO MELBOURNE.

CAPT. ROSS SMITH WINS £10,000.

Melbourne, February 27.  
Capt. Ross Smith, after a number of delays in Australia, finally completed the flight from London to Melbourne.

He was presented with a cheque for £10,000 at a gala reception.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 2 and 3.)

## COUNCIL MEETING.

NOT MUCH OF INTEREST.

The Legislative Council met, at noon to-day. There were present:—

H. E. the Governor (Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) presiding.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major General Sir James Macdonald, K.C.M.G.)

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Acting Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolff, Capt. Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

The Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.

Mr. A.G.M. Fletcher, Clerk of Council.

### JURORS' LIST.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary tabled the Jurors' List for 1920.

BUILDING RESTRICTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock asked:—

Will the Government appoint a Committee for the purpose of reporting on the desirability of amending the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, by reducing the height of storeys required in domestic buildings and thereby lessening the cost of such buildings?

The Hon. Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—I have no objection to appointing such a Committee if there is a general desire to that effect, but I suggest that it would be equally satisfactory if the Public Works Committee would consider the matter with the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health.

ORDINANCES AMENDED.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intitled:—An Ordinance to amend the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919. He said the object of the Bill was to correct a mistake in the drafting of the principal Ordinance.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read, after wards passing all stages.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill intitled:—An Ordinance to amend the Banking Business (Prohibited Control) Ordinance, 1919. He said this Bill proposed to correct an error in the drafting of the principal Ordinance, similar to the error corrected in the previous Bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill passed all stages.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE AMENDED.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of a Bill intitled:—An Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

He said:—This Bill proposes to make certain amendments to the existing law relating to the licensing of liquor.

It proposes to provide that if no nomination is received for any vacancy on the Board the Government shall have power to appoint a member. It also provides in accordance with the existing practice that the Justices who are elected to the Board shall be elected by the unofficial Justices of the Peace, and it also makes clear that when any member is absent from the Colony, as soon as he is absent there is power to fill his place with an acting member. It also provides that a quorum in future shall be three and not five, as five seems an unnecessarily large quorum on a board consisting of only seven members.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read, afterwards passing all stages.

His Excellency: After the conclusion of the Finance Committee the Council will adjourn *sine die*. May I say that I shall be obliged if the members of the Finance Committee will wait for a moment to hear something I shall have to say to them.

### FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The following, recommended by His Excellency the Governor, were approved in Finance Committee:—

\$3,750 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hong Kong, Buildings, Victoria Peak Signal Station, reinstating buildings.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said that the unofficial members some time ago asked that the station at Victoria Peak, which the naval authorities were giving up, should be continued, and he thought the Hon. Mr. Parr made a special point of it, that it would be of use to shipping. The result was that it was decided at the same time to put the whole station in order and to get the meteorological instruments, and records developed rather more than they had been hitherto. The work had been completed. It consisted of restoring the station and making the buildings fit to live in. The original estimate was \$3,500 and the actual cost was \$3,750.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 7 1/4d.

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Cloudy. Barometer: 30.15. Temperature: 2 p.m.:—57. Humidity: 2 p.m.:—68.

## "INDOS."

### THE QUESTION OF ABSORPTION.

In regard to the Indo-China S. N. Co., the *L. & C. Express* of January 22 has the following:—Telegraphic information has been received from the head office in Hongkong that the board of directors intend to redeem all the debentures which will be outstanding after the drawing in February next. The requisite six months' notice will be issued shortly after the drawing. The redemption price is fixed by the trust deed at 105.

"Orient" recalls the rumour that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. was to be absorbed by the P. and O., on the basis of £75 for each Indo-China Deferred share. This rumour was denied and the shares have since fallen to 53. It seems to me that £75 would be a very modest valuation for these Deferred shares. The 1918 balance-sheet showed paid-up capital, reserve funds, and balance of revenue account amounting to £2,631,000. Deduct £247,945 for the Preferred Ordinary capital and £2,383,065, or over £48 per share, is left as the value of the Deferred.

The fleet stood in the balance-sheet at £267,210 or 27 8s. 9d. per ton, whereas the current value of shipping is nearer £25 per ton. If we take £20 per ton as a fair valuation for the company's fleet, this would make the Deferred worth over £70. Whether the company is eventually absorbed or not, it has an excellent business.

\$653 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A. Police, special expenditure, new hull for steam-launch Hapag.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said that the sum for the hull of the launch had already been voted, but there were other small items necessary of which he had a list. There were 14 in all, skylight for the cabin, a closet for officers, etc., amounting in all to \$652.30. The work was being done at the Kwong Hip Loong yard.

His Excellency resumed his seat, the subsequent proceedings being in camera.

## TO-MORROW'S FIGHT.

(For the Welter Weight Championship of the Colony).



"SKY" KERRISON  
(Holder).



"IRON" BUX  
(Challenger).



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INFANT WELFARE.

A BOMBAY MOVEMENT.

Why is Welfare Work among Children so immediate and urgent a necessity in Bombay? asks a writer in the *Advocate of India*. The facts are not far to seek and are sufficiently convincing in their appalling simplicity. Two million children die every year in India; while in Bombay alone thirty-five children die during the course of every twenty-four hours. This beautiful Eastern City in which we live is one of the most terrible graveyards in the world for child life; and a very brief study of the following table will serve to show that the rest of the Presidency though not happily in the same serious position as the Capital, yet leaves very much to be desired as regards the conditions of childhood.

Infant mortality (among children under one year of age) per 1,000 registered live births in 1918.  
Bombay Presidency  
Bombay City 286 93 per 1,000  
Karachi 590 30 " "  
Poona District 334 18 " "  
Ahmednagar 322 17 " "  
Sholapur 377 39 " "  
Ahmedabad 287 09 " "

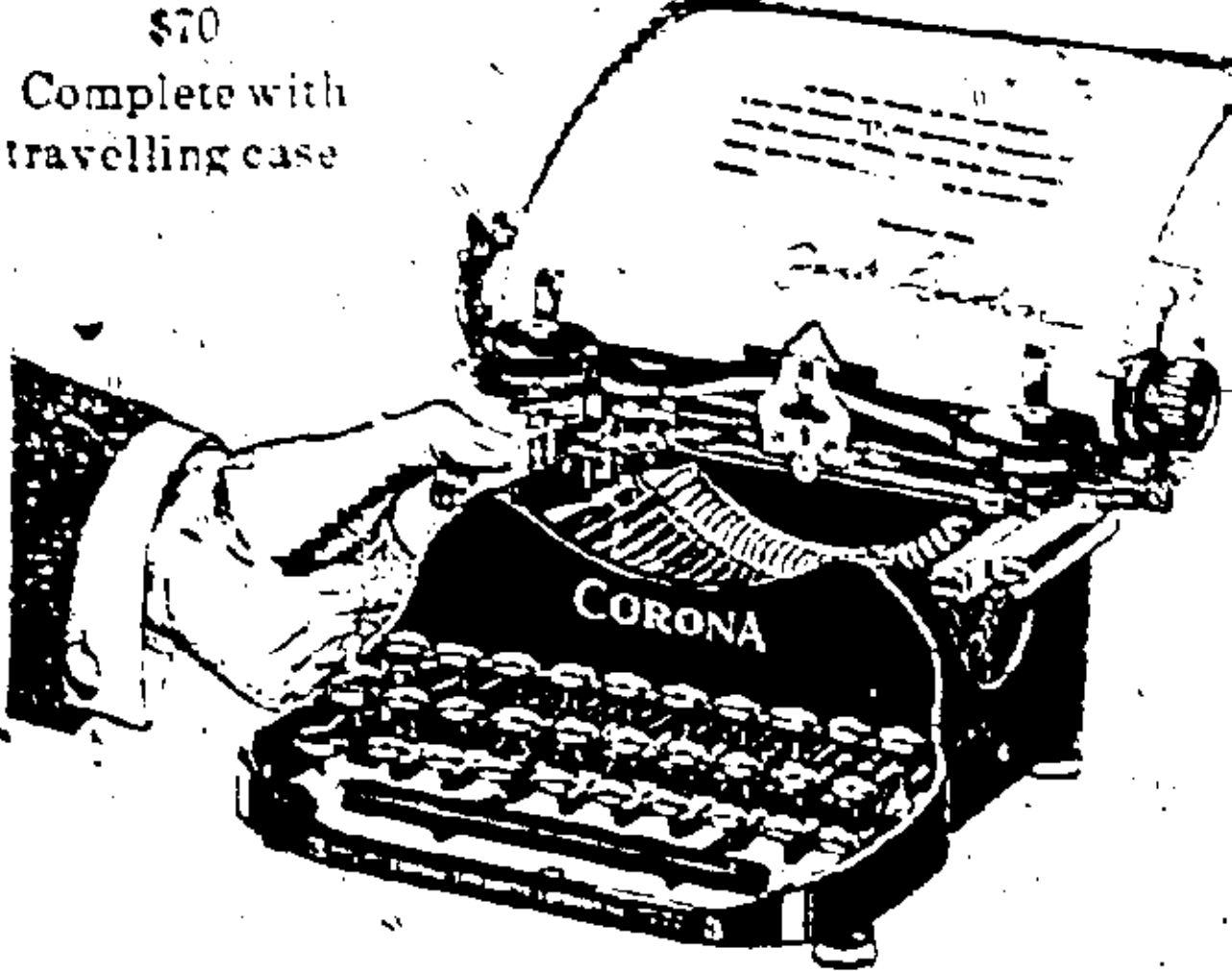
In 1919, an epidemic and famine year, the rate of infant deaths in Bombay rose to the startling figure of 652.84, so that this city of ours, the second in the Empire, may verily be called the City of Death for Children, since out of every ten children born, 6 die during the first year of life. Can any nation afford this dire rate of wastage?

And what of the minority who live? The poor little dead bodies at least feel no more pain though their sad fate must ever move us profoundly; but let us consider the plight of the survivors many of whom grow up to fill the streets with those blind from childhood, with cripples, and stunted degenerates, who are handicapped beyond redemption from the outset of existence, and bear through life a burden of suffering which can never be wholly lifted. Is this the material out of which we can hope to form a great free self-governing population, happy, prosperous and contented? Surely health is the first condition of happiness, as of self-development. And can a race of healthy men and women be evolved by a miracle from starved, diseased and neglected childhood?

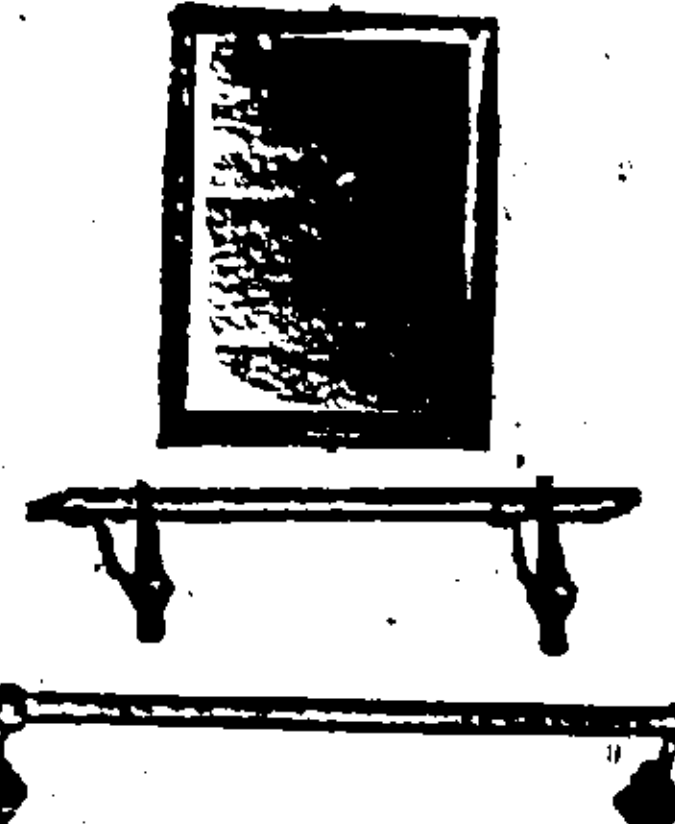
What, then, are the conditions in Bombay which produce these heart-breaking results? The homes of the thousands of babies, born every year in this great City, what are they as a rule? Squalid, dark, airless, ill-ventilated one-room tenements that are packed together in the meanest quarters of the city, rising tier upon tier in the stagnant heat of the overcrowded Oriental capital; or else the primitive huts, or huts in which one would hesitate to house even domestic animals. The City as a whole has a deficient water supply, and defective conservancy, and these great death-dealing factors operate most acutely in the poorest houses where the vast majority of the infants born in Bombay are bred.

It may be argued that no campaign of education and practical, detailed help such as is implied in the term Children's Welfare Work can be of any avail against such conditions as these and the argument up to a point is a perfectly sound one. The scheme which the Government, the Improvement Trust and the Municipality have in hand for improving housing and general sanitation are absolutely essential if the standard of child life is definitely to be raised—and every citizen who is interested in the question should consider it his bounden duty to support and press forward these schemes with all his might. But it is equally true to say that no housing scheme, however perfect, will of itself produce healthy inhabitants, if the daily life and habits of these latter run directly contrary to all the elementary rules of hygiene. It is useless to give decent homes to the mothers of our babies, unless at the same time we can teach them how to live in them—the two tasks must be undertaken simultaneously, and must proceed together in the direction of Reform. Poverty, ignorance, neglect, dirt, improper feeding, lack of skilled assistance and simple necessities at the moment when these are urgently required—such are the underlying factors of the tragic history of child-life in Bombay at the present moment. The com-

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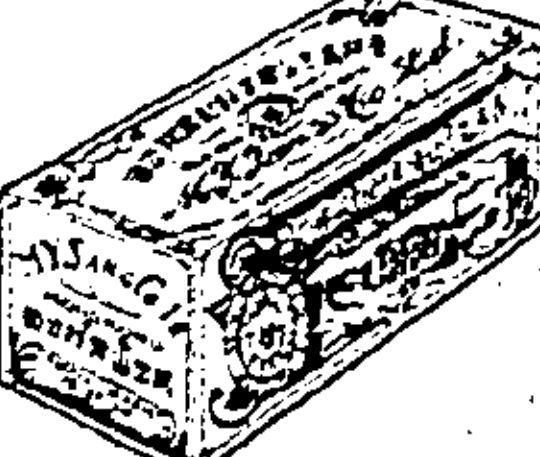
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVKS DRIVEN BACK.

London, March 1.

The War Office reports that on Feb. 25 Bolsheviks advancing on Stavropol were thrown back ten miles. Astride the Trans-Caucasian Railway, "Red" cavalry were forced back with heavy losses. On the east shore of the Black Sea "Green" guards seized Tuapse. The British warship *Standfast* was fired on from Tuapse and received several hits from sixty-pounders.

A South Russian communique dated Feb. 28 says the Bolsheviks are advancing on a broad front extending East of Rostoff and North of Stavropol. Bolshevist attacks on the Lower Don Cragan front were repulsed with severe losses.

CHINA TO-DAY.

London, Feb. 25.

The explorer Doctor Geil, interviewed on his return from China, where he has been studying the five Holy Peaks, emphasised that the Chinese had immensely progressed towards modern civilisation in recent years. He declared the young Chinese were crazy to learn English. The Chinese were becoming more and more kindly disposed towards English-speaking visitors. There was also a strong new movement among all classes in favour of Christianity. On the contrary the number of pilgrims to the sacred mountains was annually decreasing. The old gods were falling into decay. He regretted that since prohibition in America strong efforts were being made to transfer the liquor trade to China.

HONOUR FOR PROMINENT CHINESE.

London, Feb. 26.

His Excellency Un Yuen-hsu, Councillor of the Cabinet of the Republic of China, has been appointed a Fellow of the University College of London.

THE S.S. RHEINLAND.

Aden, Feb. 26.

The steamer *Rheinland's* cargo in Nos. 4 and 6 holds is very little damaged. The cargo in No. 5 hold is seriously damaged by fire and water. The hull is apparently undamaged.

(Continued on page 3.)



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graph."**FOUND.****FOUND.**—A lady's gold and  
diamond bracelet. Application  
should be made to the under-  
mentioned. P. P. J. Wodehouse,  
Deputy Superintendent of Police.**EARLIER TELEGRAMS.****SAINT DAVID'S DAY.**

London, March 1.

St. David's Day was celebrated in London by a banquet at which the Prince of Wales was the principal guest. Mr. Lloyd George who presided received a tremendous ovation on proposing "Wales and her Prince." The Prime Minister, in a speech in which he gave full play to his oratorical powers, referred to the Prince's characteristic charms which had won all hearts from the time of his first appearance in Wales and then the stimulating effects produced by the Prince's inspiring presence at the battle front. "He is our greatest ambassador," he said. In touching on His Highness's recent visit to Canada and America, the Premier emphasised that the greatest troubles of international and even imperial governments and affairs were things never publicly referred to but yet were there deep down interfering with the mechanism.

Lloyd George continued—"He went to Canada and America and his presence simplified matters, lubricated the machinery, and he rendered undying service to the British Empire and humanity. In a few days he is quitting these shores for Australia and New Zealand, and after a short interval visits the great dependency of India." The speaker did not hesitate to say, speaking with every sense of responsibility, that after the Prince of Wales' visit the British Empire, strong as it is, will be stronger for that visit. He proceeded—"He has come at the right moment. He is a great piece of luck for the British Empire (cheers) and is Wales's mascot (cheers) for he is the Prince of Wales everywhere. He concluded by describing His Highness as the most popular Prince Wales had since the days of Owen Glendower (loud cheers).

The Prince of Wales, responding, said he was very glad his last public function in the old country before sailing for Australia and New Zealand should have been that dinner. He rallied the Prime Minister on his speech being all about him and nothing about Wales. He referred to Wales's splendid traditions and the exploits of Welshmen in the Navy and the Welsh regiments in wartime. The Prince, after interposing a sentence in Welsh which was received with immense enthusiasm, said he hoped he would be in New South Wales next June. He would be ever mindful of the high and glorious traditions which won for Welshmen the place they hold not only in the British Empire but throughout the world.

**MOTOR FUEL PRICES.**

London, March 1.

The report of the Profiteering sub-committee on the price of motor fuel is a most interesting document. It declares the present high prices are due to demand outstripping supply. It states the average cost of production of petrol should not exceed 150s. per ton and therefore maintains that 400s. reveals a grossly excessive profit. It recommends the whole question of production, price, and distribution of motor fuel should engage the attention of the League of Nations or be made the subject of international agreement. It strongly emphasises that, on the expiry in 1922 of the existing contracts binding the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in which the British Government has a controlling interest, steps should be taken to ensure a reasonable price in Britain irrespective of other countries referring to the cost of transport the report points out the rate between the North Atlantic and United Kingdom, in pre-war 15s. a ton is now 220s.; the Persian Gulf 26s. now 305s.; and Borneo, 46s. now 410s.

The report opines the fair average rate could not exceed 100s. even for Gulf petrol and recommends fixing a retail price for number one petrol at 31d. The report describes the situation as alarming and strongly opines the ultimate solution is the production of home or Empire produced power alcohol. It recommends the production and distribution of power alcohol be under government control and also suggests a tax on motor fuel as more equitable than a tax on motor cars.

**THE MISSING HAUROTO.**

London, Feb. 28.

The steamer Hauroto, of Hongkong, which sailed from Saigon for Hongkong on 26th July and has not been heard of since, has been posted at Lloyds as missing.

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**BENEFIT OF "DUMPING."****COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.**

Mr. Thomas Crook, chairman of a sub-committee appointed by the Burnley and District Chamber of Commerce to consider the Anti-Dumping Bill, has presented a report which is a strong indictment of the principles of trade-restricting legislation.

The report states that the Committee came to the conclusion that the whole principle of the bill is bad and based on unsound economic ideas, because the so-called dumping of goods into this country at a time when we are suffering from a shortage of all the necessities of life is not a bad but a good thing, and instead of placing obstacles in its way everything that can be done should be done to encourage and increase it. From the increased dumping of goods the following advantages would accrue:—

1. Employment would be increased, as goods imported are paid for by goods produced at home. The demand for our goods would be increased in proportion to the increase in dumping and a proportionate increase in the demand for labour would naturally follow.

2. Wages would rise as a result of the increased demand for labour.

3. The cost of living would be reduced owing to the low price at which goods sold under cost of production could be bought.

4. Profiteering would be checked by the competition of the dumped goods.

5. The standard of living would be raised amongst the great body of the people, due to regular employment, high wages, and low prices of the necessities of life, and as a consequence.

6. The trading and manufacturing portion of the community would be fully engaged at remunerative prices.

7. The whole country would become more prosperous and would recover from the destruction of the war by means of freeing trade from fiscal obstructions and fussy interference by Government departments sooner than by any other means.

Where the whole principle of the bill is so detrimental to the interests of the nation, continues the report, it is superfluous to criticise details, but we may point out that clauses 3 and 4 of part 2 are specially obnoxious. By these clauses power is given to a committee to prohibit importation of goods, or if importation is allowed to tax them; a temptation to corruption to which no body of men should be subjected and which few could resist. By these clauses a principle for which Britons have fought and bled in all ages is abrogated by a stroke of the pen—the principle that they will submit to no taxation except such as is imposed by their own chosen representatives in Parliament assembled.

Clause 9 of part 3 is only slightly less objectionable. By this clause power is given to the committee to prohibit the import of goods from countries where the exchange is in our favour. Instead of this every encouragement should be given to import goods from these countries, as it is the very means by which the exchange may be corrected where it is against us. In New York the loss in exchange alone amounts to as much as 10d. per lb. on cotton. The most effective means of avoiding losses of this kind is to divert all the trade we can to those countries where exchange favours us. But this bill would stop us doing business at all.

**"WORST SPIRIT OF PROTECTIONISM."**

The whole bill, the Committee add, is conceived in the worst spirit of Protection, and might have been proposed to prevent our too early recovery from losses due to lessened production during four years of war. When Protection was most rampant the most degraded Protectionist never proposed anything so infamous as to delegate to a committee the right to tax us without our consent. The effect of the bill if carried into law, besides the objection from the economic standpoint, would carry with it incidentally the corruption of our public men and the increasing of the profits of the rich at the expense of the poor.

If anything can bring about revolution and Bolshevism in this country it is the proposal to pass legislation of this kind.

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## DEATH.

CHARLTON.—On 29th February, at the Singapore General Hospital, after a short illness, A. Charlton, late of Hongkong.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1920.

## DISTORTED VIEWS OF CHINA.

Dr. Geil, who has just given Reuters Agency an interview, on his return from the Far East, has probably seen more of China than the majority of people who come East. He is an explorer of note, and in the course of his travels he has crossed China from Shanghai to Burma. But we fear that he has let his imagination carry him away somewhat when he talks in such a breezy and glowing manner of the marvellous progress made by the Chinese in recent years. He says that they have immensely advanced towards modern civilisation, that they are becoming more and more kindly disposed towards English-speaking visitors and that the young Chinese are "crazy" to learn the English language. Now, there is some truth underlying these observations, but if they are read by Western peoples as indicating what they probably will—that the whole of the Chinese people have taken on Occidental manners and that their one desire is to clasp the foreigner to their breasts and learn his tongue—then it will be a pity that this worthy doctor ever permitted himself to be interviewed.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that people in Europe and in America as well have a very distorted conception of China as she is to-day. They get led astray by returned visitors to the East who mostly confine their trips to the Treaty Ports and who proceed to talk very glibly about the progress of the Chinese people. Then, too, the judgment of men who ought to know better is warped by coming into contact with Chinese of the type who have been engaged in the peace deliberations in Europe—Western-educated men, of considerable polish and world-knowledge—who are in no sense typical of the great bulk of their countrymen. We even fear that the sight of an occasional young Chinese in silk hat and frock coat disturbs their sense of judgment, inclining some of them, maybe, to the idea that this is the conventional attire of the greater part of the people of China to-day! We say these things not in any disparagement of the admitted progress which is apparent in Young China, but because a very false idea exists in the Western Hemisphere regarding general conditions in China at the moment. It would do some of the people at home the world of good to know of the absolute corruption which permeates practically the whole of the official class in China to-day and of the hopeless administrative muddle which prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land. When Dr. Geil talks of the young Chinese being "crazy" to learn English, he obviously must mean a section of the inhabitants of the Treaty Ports. We presume he does not mean to infer that the young country yokels in the heart of China, or even within a stone's throw of the Treaty Ports, are consumed with a mighty yearning to speak a Western tongue. Why, even in British Hongkong there must be thousands of Chinese youths who do not know a word of English and who do not want to. The use of the English language is admittedly growing, and we hope and believe it will continue to do so, but when we think of the teeming millions of China we realise that as yet we are only on the fringe of this development.

There are good grounds also for thinking that Dr. Geil has overstated the case so far as the spread of Christianity in China is concerned. There are undoubtedly more Christians in China to-day than ever there were, and our religion is appealing to more and more every year. The old gods may be falling into decay, but even here in Hongkong we see plenty of evidence that "joss pigdion" is very, very slowly dying. As to the statement that since prohibition in America efforts are being made to transfer the liquor trade to China, there may be cases in which American brewers and the like are looking to the East to find a field for their energies. But liquor had got a big hold on many Chinese communities long before America "went dry." It is absurd to connect the two sets of circumstances. The Chinese, many of them, have taken on Western vices along with Western benefits. And it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact. Even the anti-opium movement has had its reflex action in the freer consumption of alcohol. China is advancing, yes; but she is not yet the perfect nation that some tourists paint her as being. And it will be many weary years yet before she can hope to approach anywhere near the standards of the West.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

## THE CHINESE STUDENT.

A picturesque figure in the political affairs of China, and one who is the hope and, at the same time, the despair of her well-wishers, is the Chinese student of the present day. The introduction of semi-foreign ideas into his education since the days of the Revolution has wrought a strong influence on his mind which, if it has not improved his general educational outlook, has at least reinforced his patriotic instincts. The part which he has played in the anti-Japanese boycott should prove this, but in this also is reflected the want of a broader knowledge of the economic position in which China stands in relation to her more powerful neighbour. It may be argued that the students cannot be blamed for what they have done in the harming of the commerce of the Japanese, because the latter have been showing an unbecoming desire to establish a strong economic position in China at her expense and to the exclusion of other Powers. Doubtless this is the sentiment underlying the actions of the Chinese students, but in its achievement they pay no regard to the harmful effects into which a political movement may throw a note too stable Government. The student of the present day has grown out of the chrysalis stage in which he existed during the Manchu regime, but, unfortunately, only into a half-fledged patriot. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," and the semi-foreign ideas described by himself as *unbecoming* (of the "modern epoch") have, when grafted into his native education, turned his mind on a course with which he is not fully acquainted.

## SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

National obligations, such as those in which China stands as a nation, have not been taught to these students. On the question of the necessity of a more thorough education, we think of the methods by which such an education can be secured. The present system of introducing a few foreign subjects hitherto absent from the vernacular curriculum is obviously insufficient. History of China, with but a slight reference here and there to foreign nations and their peoples and customs, forms to the average student his only ideas of international intercourse. The classic books, as they always have done, take prominence in the teaching of morals, and commerce and economics cannot be learned except in the limited light of the shop of the small tradesmen. This omission is quite out of keeping with the idea that China can work out her own salvation by the interest her inhabitants take in the development of China's own products and industries. The student who is out for deeper knowledge must seek it in European schools which unhappily are not available to the general mass of the population. Much good is undoubtedly being achieved by the schools in Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China, but the question is often asked, whether the students here have learned all that they might have. The annual reports by the Director of Education have sounded a note of warning to the pupils of the Government schools in regard to their attitude during the boycott. They have been told, and rightly told, not to follow the example of the other students in China, but to leave political affairs to their elders who have a wider knowledge in these matters.

## THE WORST TYPES.

Further advice which could with reason be imparted is the importance of a reserved opinion of one's own worth. Some of our budding Anglo-Chinese students are the funniest figures off the comedy stage. We have made observations in many cases and have arrived at the conclusion, which is endorsed by Mr. Lau Chu-pak, that too often the Chinese boy with an elementary knowledge of English which he supplements by a liberal dash of *lingo franco*, has a conceited knowledge of his own importance. He thinks himself a *man-hing* person, boards the tram with a grand air and lords it over his more ignorant compatriots inside. Now and then he calls to his aid the few words of English that he knows, to observe their effect on his compatriots, with the sure knowledge that whatever errors exist

## DAY BY DAY.

ALL DISORDER IS HORRID WHEN IT IS AMONG THINGS THAT ARE NATURALLY ORDERLY.—*Ruskin.*

Yesterday's health return shows one Indian imported case of small-pox (non-fatal).

The gunboat *Creala* was commissioned a Chatham on 14th January, by Lieut.-Com. R. G. M. D. Hunt, D.S.O., for service on the China Station.

A lascar on the *P. and O. Dunera* was today fined \$500, for being in possession of 88 taels of prepared foreign opium. In the alternative a sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

The Special Congregation of the Hongkong University which was fixed for the 8th instant is to take place on the 7th. The degree ceremony is to be at 4 o'clock, and tea will be served afterwards.

The arbitration in the shipping dispute which arose last December is to commence early next week. Capt. D'Oliveira, Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, arrived here yesterday in connection with this matter. The approved arbitrators are Mr. N. L. Watson and Mr. Owen Hughes.

Sir Charles Eliot, the newly-appointed British Ambassador to Japan, who was due to leave London on Feb. 7 for Tokyo to take up his diplomatic duties, was entertained by the Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze to a farewell dinner at the Legation in Portland Place on 18th January.

We are informed by Bishop Pozzoni that the Mission to be conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers in the Catholic Cathedral will commence on Sunday, the 7th instant, and finish on Sunday, the 14th. There will be a sermon every evening at 6 p.m. and during the 7.30 a.m. Mass on weekdays and 9.30 a.m. Mass on Sundays.

Accused of stealing 12 lbs. of potatoes from a steamer berthed at the Taikoo Dock, a Chinese workman to-day told Mr. E. A. Irving, at the Police Court, that the potatoes were broken ones and were cast away. He picked them up for food. The potatoes however were sound ones, and it was proved that they were included in the provisions of the ship. Yesterday afternoon, defendant was seen by the Chief Officer, Mr. J. Evans, going down the gangway holding a bag in which the potatoes were contained. This he dropped on perceiving that he was detected, and bolted, but was intercepted and arrested by the Indian watchman. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by the magistrate.

With a previous conviction on his record, a Chinese boy was again arrested on board the s.s. *Laisang* yesterday, for the theft of a steel pin from the stern of the ship, the value of which is set down at \$50. His excuse to the Magistrate (Mr. E. A. Irving) at the Police Court to-day was that he picked up the steel pin for a closer examination. But thieving propensities, and not curiosity, were what induced him to commit the act. It was established that he was seen trying to hide the pin by the method of tucking it beneath his waist band. Six weeks' hard labour was the punishment inflicted by the Magistrate. Mr. B. Bedwell, second officer of the ship was one of the witnesses in the case.

In his rendering of the language will pass un-noticed over their heads. It would have been tragically pathetic, were the fact of his extreme youth not remembered. But perhaps the most tragic figure in Chinese studentdom is the youth who has acquired the advantage of an education abroad but turns its benefits in the wrong direction. On this subject Mr. Lau makes no bones of discrediting the student whose native born ideas are entirely alienated by foreign learning and who returns to his country ignorant of her needs and not caring one iota what becomes of her.

## EN PASSANT.

Everybody's talking boxing this week. One would almost tire of hearing about it; if boxing were not such an engrossing subject. The great point is "Who is going to win?" Kerrison thinks he is and so does Bux. Some person with an alleged sense of humour has descended to make a pun on the name Bux. We all know that Bux can box, but we need not speak about it that way. Boxers seem to have a love of impossible names. Here we have a "Sky" boxing an "Iron" and Hongkong has seen dozens of "Youngs" one or two "Battlings" and a "Kid." It may be all very well, but it doesn't seem quite necessary. Why cannot a man fight as a plain George or Henry, or whatever his name might be? I suppose if Mr. Wildin were in America, he would be known as "Dope Hunter Manager Wildin." He ought to be thankful that he isn't.

There have been one or two unfortunate people in Hongkong this week. One was the man who opened his morning paper to find, as he was told by headlines, that H. E. the Governor had been speaking about rent profiteering and that another Volunteer Bill had been passed. But the reader searched in vain. And then he remembered that it had all happened a week before. What he said I shall not reveal. Another rather youthful resident, I hear, has become enamoured of the joys of motor cycling. He took his machine over to Kowloon on Sunday and went very merrily until well past Lai-chi-kok. Then something went bust. Sunday morning was nice and warm, and I met that youth just as he arrived back at the Kowloon Ferry having pushed the machine all the way back. What he said is another of those things that cannot be revealed. The Editor wouldn't print it.

I wonder how many other people have romanced to themselves like I have when standing on one of the Peak roads and looking down on Hongkong? Often have I been Jove on Olympus, fully armed with destructive thunderbolts, and I have pictured myself hurling them down on all the Colony's black spots. The electric generating works at Wanchai, belching forth volumes of black smoke, have been well and truly aimed at and I have bowled one over to Hung Hom to see the Cement Works go up in a final cloud. And then I have been the manipulator of a marionette show, have pulled strings and worked the human figures, until I have in fancy remodelled the whole of the Colony and put things straight. It all seems so simple when day dreaming thusly. Our local legislators would do well to get up high sometimes and let fancy roam a little. It is said that living among mountains gives to men lofty thoughts and ideals, and that city people are often narrow because they have no broad landscape outlooks. I would prescribe a month on Tai-mo-shan for some of the Hongkong people I know.

It was quite recently that I indulged in one of those fancy-free moods, but soon had to descend into the town again, where all the sordid realities of daily life seemed more sordid than usual. The coolie women, especially, made one long to be able to take hold of our social system, as though it were something tangible, and smash it as a vile and hateful thing. We are all wrong; we seem to have lost the intended track. We work at our particular petty jobs, we grade ourselves into unnatural classes, we dabble in littlenesses and think them great, but all the time there's something better that we just miss. We have gone askew somewhere. I shall soon be getting really serious and I'm not allowed to. I apologise.

Often have I heard the remark "Oh well, it's only Hongkong, nothing matters." Most of us look upon it as only a temporary home, and we develop a "maskee" idea that makes us belittle the place and everything connected with it. One friend of mine treats the whole Colony and all the people in it as a huge joke. He talks about the necessity for retaining a sense of humour. Such an attitude is a humour; it's ridiculous. It is just that sort of thing that has been Hongkong's greatest handicap. If the Colony and its

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Percy French, the entertainer who has just died, had a great talent for drawing upside-down pictures. He would work rapidly with coloured chalks, in full view of an interested audience, on a landscape which seemed quite natural. Then suddenly Mr. French would turn the sketch upside down, and quite another picture would be seen. He was aristocratic in birth and appearance; witty and musical; and all who knew him will be sorry to hear of his death in Liverpool.

"Long neck, long life," is an old saying. It probably relates to the danger of apoplexy for those with short, thick necks. Scientifically speaking it is difficult to say what the signs of long life are. Lord Bacon, the great philosopher, said that he had questioned many very old people, and could not deduce any certain rules of living, diet, etc., but there were three marks or signs that were certain indications that their possessor, barring accidents, would live to be old—mouth and "stubborn" hair, that refused to be brushed into shape. Many, of course, say that moderation in diet is a great cause of long life. And yet the celebrated Countess of Desmond who died of a fall from a tree at the advanced age of a hundred and forty—and the still more celebrated Old Parr, who lived to an age yet greater, probably led the same kind of life that everybody about them did. But perhaps Parr's case tells in favour of moderation; for he is said to have died of overmuch enjoyment of London hospitality when they brought him up to town to see Charles I. at the age of a hundred and fifty-two. William Harvey, the great physician, however, reported that it was change of air that killed him. He might have lived much longer if they had only kept him to show to Queen Anne.

It was stated some weeks ago that the authorities of the Church of England were resolved to make a strict and scientific investigation into the subject of Spiritualism for the guidance and benefit of their people. Investigation must precede any definite judgment on the other matter. The Roman Catholic Church, however, is (says a Home paper) in the happy position of being able to pronounce judgment without inquiry, or at least without that sort of inquiry which would be necessary in any body outside that Church. It sees in Spiritualism an effort to set up a new religion, and as any new religion must be a false religion to anyone accepting Christianity, the Romish Church rightly and logically forbids its children to have any dealings with the heresy. So far as we have noted, the Catholic Church in this country has not lately made any formal and public pronouncement in this sense, but the visit of Sir Oliver Lodge to the United States—a country notorious for freak religions—has caused one of the leading Catholic clergy in New York to remind the faithful that the Church has placed an absolute prohibition on any dabbling in Spiritualism. Roman Catholics are happy in one respect; they repose in the authority of the Church. It would have been much better for some people if they had been controlled in their "researches" by brains stronger than their own.

Thousands of inhabitants had been thought a little more seriously of, we might have had a different result.

According to one of the local papers I notice that the s.s. *Japan*, which left Singapore on March 28 is due here on the 5th. This beats aeroplanes.

Mr. Denman Fuller is very early favouring us with an organ recital after his return to the Colony, and he ought to be well supported. I notice that Prof. Danenberg's pupils are giving their annual recital on Wednesday next, and in this connection I have also heard that a lady vocalist, recently arrived in the Colony, is to favour the company with solos, and so the event should be even more successful than usual.

## CONTEMPORE.

## FLOWER SHOW.

## THE EFFECTS OF A BAD SEASON.

Hongkong's Flower Show, held under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, is always one of the events of the year and the Botanical Gardens, where the show opened to-day, has again been a scene of much activity and a blaze of flower colour well worthy of a visit. Unfortunately, the season has not been a good one. Whilst it commented very well, the cold damp weather of the past three weeks has materially affected for the worse plants and flowers and in consequence there were not so many entries this year. In fact they only totalled about 830 as against 990 last year.

As will be seen from the prize list below many of the classes were not filled and in some, even where exhibits were staged, the judges did not think that the specimens were worthy of prizes. The most noticeable difference was in the exhibits from the Peak, both pot plants and cut flowers showing a great falling off. Marigolds, usually such a feature of the bloom display, were very disappointing. The vegetables, too, from the Peak district were under average. In the open class some good vegetables were seen, especially the collections. Taking the show all round the exhibitors must be congratulated on staging the quality produce they did, because the year has been one of the worst. There were not so many exhibits as usual sent in for competition. The number of ladies competing in the table decorations was up to average and some charming arrangements were seen.

The work of judging was carried out by Mr. Justice Gompertz, Commander C. W. Beckwith, Messrs. N. L. Watson, John W. Taylor, A. Nicol, L. N. Lee, E. F. Aucott, H. Green, L. Gibbs, Mrs. Aubrey and Mrs. R. M. Dyer. During the afternoon the band of H.M.S. Hawkins rendered an enjoyable programme of music.

The officials of the show this year were:—Messrs. L. Gibb (President), J. A. Plummer (Treasurer), H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Secretary), Miss Wallace, Messrs. S. B. C. Ross, J. Taylor, E. J. Noronah, D. Harvey, W. J. Tutchner, N. L. Watson, R. Baker and Commander Beckwith.

A special word of praise is due to Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, who in his capacity of Hon. Secretary, was largely responsible for the success of the event. A great amount of work is involved and Mr. Dowbiggin has given ungrudgingly of his time.

## PRIZE LIST.

## SECTION 1.

Plants in pots (open to all except Peak Gardens and Chinese market gardeners.)

Marigolds.—1, United Services Recreation Club; 2, Mrs. Jordan.

Nasturtium.—1, U. S. R. C.; 2, K. C. C.

Salvia.—1, Kowloon Cricket Club; 2, U.S.R.C.

Six pots of annuals or plants raised from seed same season.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Three pots of annuals or plants raised from seed same season, not included in other classes.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Antirrhinum.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hongkong Club; award of merit, Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.

Arunum.—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Begonias.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. G. M. Shaw.

Carnations and/or Picotees.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Dianthus.—1, Hongkong Club; Cactus and/or Peony Dahlia.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Double Geraniums.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.

Dahlias, other than Cactus or Peony.—No award.

Heliotrope.—1, U.S.R.C.; 2, Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.

Larkspur.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Maidenhair ferns.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Ferns.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Asparagus Plumosus.—1, Miss Jordan; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Freesia.—1, Mrs. R. Makeham; 2, Mrs. M. J. Stabb.

Freesia Hybrids.—No exhibits.

Single Geraniums.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Miss Crockett.

Ivy Leaved Geraniums.—Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. N. J. Stabb.

Mignonette.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

(Continued on Page 5.)



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## FLOWER SHOW.

(Continued from Page 1.)

French Marigolds.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hon. Mr. J. Johnston.  
Annuals, perennials and/or any plants.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.  
Nasturtium (dwarf).—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Petunias.—1, Kowloon Cricket Club.  
Pansies and/or Violas.—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, U.S.R.C.  
Phlox Drummondii.—1, Mr. A. Nicol; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; award of merit, Hongkong Club.  
Primula.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Roses.—Three exhibits all disqualified.  
Violets.—1, Hongkong Club.  
Verbena.—1, Mr. A. Nicol.  
Linaria (tall).—1, Mr. A. Nicol.  
Clarkia.—1, Mr. A. Nicol.  
Cinerarias.—No award.  
Stocks.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Tropaeolum Canariense.—h.c., Mr. Ho Kom Tong (only one entry).  
Sweet Peas.—No award, (only one entry).

## SECTION 2.

Plants in Pots (Peak Gardens only).  
Marguerites.—1, Mr. W. Sinclair; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.  
Nasturtium (tall).—1, Matilda Hospital.  
Fuchsia.—1, Commodore Gurner.  
R.N.—1, Mr. J. A. Plummer.  
Six pots of annuals or plants from seed same season.—1, Mr. W. Sinclair; 2, Mr. A. H. Compton.  
Three pots of annuals or plants raised from seed same season, not included in other classes.—1, Mr. J. A. Plummer; 2, Mr. A. H. Compton.  
Antirrhinum.—No award.  
Arums.—1, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.  
Begonia.—1, Mr. J. A. Plummer; 2, Mrs. Scott Harston.  
Carnations and/or Picotees.—1, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; 2, Mr. T. D. Moorhead.  
Dianthus.—1, Mr. A. H. Compton; 2, Commodore Gurner, R.N.  
Cactus and/or Peony Dahlias.—1, Mr. A. H. Compton; 2, Mr. Falconer.  
Double Geraniums.—1, Mrs. Scott Harston; 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.  
Dahlias (other than Cactus or Peony).—No prize award; h.c., Mr. Falconer.  
Heliotrope.—1, Mrs. Scott Harston; 2, Mr. J. A. Plummer.  
Larkspurs.—1, Mr. T. D. Moorhead; 2, Mrs. R. M. Dyer.  
Maiden hair ferns.—1, No prize award; award of merit, Mr. T. E. Pearce.  
Ferns.—No award.  
Asparagus Plumosus.—No prize award; award of merit, Mrs. N. J. Stabb.  
Freesia.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis.  
Freesia Hybrids.—1, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.  
Single Geraniums.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. T. D. Moorhead; h.c., Mrs. Scott Harston.  
Ivy Leaved Geraniums.—No award.  
Mignonette.—1, Mr. Scott Harston.  
French Marigolds.—1, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.  
Annuals, Perennials and/or any plants.—1, Mrs. Falconer; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.  
Nasturtiums (Dwarf).—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; award of merit, Mrs. Scott Harston.  
Petunias.—No prize award; award of merit, Commodore Gurner, R.N.  
Pansies and/or Violas.—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.  
Phlox Drummondii.—1, Mr. W. Sinclair; 2, Mr. A. H. Compton.  
Primula.—No prize award, award of merit, Mr. N. L. Watson;

Roses.—1, Mr. J. A. Plummer; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.  
Violets.—1, Matilda Hospital; 2, Mr. T. D. Moorhead.  
Verbena.—1, Mr. T. D. Moorhead; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.  
Linaria (tall).—1, Mr. N. L. Watson.  
Clarkia.—No exhibits.  
Cinerarias.—No award.  
Stocks.—No exhibits.  
Tropaeolum Canariense.—No exhibits.  
Sweet Peas.—No exhibits.

## SECTION 3.

Vegetables, etc. (Open to all except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardeners).  
Collection of Vegetables.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Hongkong Club; h.c., Mr. G. M. Shaw.  
French Beans.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. A. Nicol; h.c., Hongkong Club.  
Beets.—1, Mr. R. Baker; 2, Hongkong Club; h.c., Sir Paul Chater.  
Brussels Sprouts.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.  
Cabbages.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Chun King Yue; h.c., Mr. G. M. Shaw.  
Cauliflowers or Broccoli.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Lady Ho Tung; h.c., Mr. A. Nicol.  
Carrots.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mr. A. Nicol; h.c., Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Celery.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Sir Paul Chater; h.c., Mr. L. Gibbs.  
Leeks.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Kowloon Cricket Club; h.c., Mr. A. Nicol.  
Lettuces (cabbage).—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Hongkong Club.  
Lettuces (cos).—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mr. G. M. Shaw.  
Onions.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Kowloon Cricket Club.  
Parsnips.—1, Kowloon Cricket Club; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.  
Peas.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. R. Baker; h.c., Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Potatoes.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung.  
Radishes.—1, Hon. Mr. J. Johnston; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Savoy Cabbages.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Hongkong Club.  
Tomatoes.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mr. R. Baker.  
Turnips.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. A. Nicol; h.c., Lady Ho Tung.  
Marrows.—1, Hongkong Club; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Kohl Rabi.—1, Mr. G. M. Shaw; 2, Hongkong Club.  
Endive.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.

## SECTION 4.

Vegetables. (Peak Gardens only).  
Collection of vegetables.—1, Mr. T. D. Moorhead; 2, Mrs. Scott Harston.  
French beans.—Award of merit, Mr. A. H. Compton (Only one exhibit).  
Beets.—1, Mrs. Scott Harston; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.  
Brussels Sprouts.—1, Mr. T. D. Moorhead; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.  
Cabbages.—1, Mr. W. Sinclair; 2, Mrs. Stabb; h.c., Mr. N. L. Watson.  
Carrots.—1, Matilda Hospital; 2, Mr. T. D. Moorhead; h.c., Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.  
Cauliflowers or Broccoli.—1, Mr. T. D. Moorhead; 2, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis.  
Celery.—1, Mrs. Scott Harston; 2, Mr. A. H. Compton.  
Leeks.—1, Mrs. Scott Harston; 2, Mr. T. D. Moorhead.  
Lettuces (cabbage).—No exhibits.  
Lettuces (cos).—No exhibits.  
Onions.—1, Mr. Scott Harston.  
Parsnips.—1, Mrs. C. E. H. Beavis; 2, Mr. T. D. Moorhead.  
Peas.—1, Mrs. Scott Harston; 2, Mr. T. D. Moorhead.  
Potatoes.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. T. D. Moorhead.  
Radishes.—1, Mrs. Scott Harston; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.  
Savoy Cabbages.—1, Mr. J. A. Plummer; 2, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Tomatoes.—1, Matilda Hospital; 2, Mr. Scott Harston.  
Turnips.—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.  
Marrows.—No award.  
Kohl Rabi.—1, Mr. A. H. Compton; 2, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.  
Endive.—1, Mr. N. L. Watson.

## SECTION 5.

Cut Flowers (open to all, except Peak Gardens and Chinese Market Gardeners).  
Cut Flowers of six distinct kinds.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. A. Nicol.  
Sweet Peas.—1, Mrs. K. Hunter; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Antirrhinum.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Red or Pink Roses.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
White or Yellow Roses.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. N. J. Stabb.  
Roses, any other colour.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. R. Makeham.  
Carnations and/or Picotees.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mrs. Jordan.  
Cactus and/or Peony Dahlias.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; h.c., Mrs. Jordan.  
Dahlias, other than Cactus or Peony.—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Lady Ho Tung.  
Mignonette.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung.  
Nasturtium.—1, Kowloon Cricket Club.  
Pansies.—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Mr. A. Nicol; h.c., Mrs. Stevenson.  
Violets.—1, Kowloon Cricket Club; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; h.c., Mr. N. J. Stabb.

## SECTION 6.

Cut Flowers (Peak Gardens only).  
Cut flowers of six distinct kinds.—1, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; 2, Mrs. Aubrey.  
Sweet Peas.—No award.  
Antirrhinum.—No award.  
Red or Pink Roses.—1, Mr. T. E. Pearce; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.  
White or Yellow Roses.—No award.  
Roses, any other colour.—1, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin; 2, Mr. T. E. Pearce.  
Carnations and/or Picotees.—No prize award; award of merit, Mr. T. D. Moorhead.  
Cactus and/or Peony Dahlias.—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mr. A. H. Compton.  
Dahlias, other than Cactus or Peony.—No prize award; award of merit, Sir Robert Ho Tung.  
Mignonette.—No prize award; award of merit, Mr. N. L. Watson.  
Nasturtium.—1, Mrs. Aubrey; 2, Mr. W. Sinclair.  
Pansies.—1, Mr. N. L. Watson; 2, Mr. T. E. Pearce.  
Violets.—1, Mr. W. Sinclair; 2, Mr. T. D. Moorhead.

## SECTION 7.

General Exhibits—Open to All.  
Ladies' Flower Sprays and Gentlemen's Button Holes.—Miss M. Loureiro.  
Cut Roses.—No entry.  
Vase of Cut Flowers (decorative effect).—1, Mrs. Makeham; Mrs. Maitland.  
Basket of Cut Flowers for children between 11 and 13.—1, Miss N. Noronha; 2, Miss Joan Perkins.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Basket of Cut Flowers for children aged 10 and under.—1, Miss Joan Dowbiggin; 2, Master William Stabb; h.c., Miss Alice Crockett.  
Table Decoration.—1, Mrs. Compton; 2, Mrs. Falconer; award of merit, Miss Gibbs.  
Display of Cut Flowers, grown by exhibitor.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Cyclamen.—1, Sir Paul Chater.  
Single Daffodils.—No award.  
Double Daffodils.—1, Mr. N. J. Stabb.  
Hyacinths.—1, Mrs. Compton; 2, Mr. E. L. Sim.  
Narcissus.—No award.  
Group of Bulbs.—No award.  
Annuals or plants grown from seed the same season.—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Flowering Plants of same kind or variety grown from seed but not included in Society's list.—1, Mr. A. Nicol.  
Plant indigenous to Hongkong.—1, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.

Herbaceous Plant.—No award.  
Flowering Plants of any kind open to residents of Coast and West River Ports.—No award.  
CHALLENGE CUPS.  
Pot Plants (Open).—Lady Ho Tung.  
Pot Plants (Peak).—Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin.  
Vegetables (Open).—Mr. Ho Kom Tong.  
Vegetables (Peak).—Mrs. Scott Harston.  
Cut Flowers (Open).—Lady Ho Tung.  
Cut Flowers (Peak).—Sir Robert Ho Tung.

RESTORING A BOMBED CHURCH.  
Princess Christain has given her patronage to the fund for the rebuilding of St. Augustine's Church, Leytonstone, Essex. The church, which is in a poor neighbourhood, was heavily bombed and set on fire in a German air raid on August 17, 1915, and great damage resulted.

## NOTICES.

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## SAILINGS

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S.S.    | Tons  | From Hong-kong (about) | Destination                 |
|---------|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ITOLA   | 5,300 | 8th Mar.               | Colombo & Bombay.           |
| DUNERA  | 5,400 | 14th Mar.              | S'pore, C'bo & Bombay.      |
| KASHMIR | 9,000 | 8 Mar. 10 a.m.         | Marseilles, L'don via C'bo. |

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

|        |       |           |                                           |
|--------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|
| TAKADA | 7,000 | 12th Mar. | Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. |
|--------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

|            |       |           |                                                                          |
|------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ST. ALBANS | 4,500 | 30th Apr. | Sandakan, Thursday Is. Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |
|------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN.

|        |       |                 |           |
|--------|-------|-----------------|-----------|
| DUNERA | 5,400 | 4 Mar. d'light. | Shanghai. |
| KHIVA  | 9,000 | 11th Mar.       | Shanghai. |

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| Monteagle         | Mar. 23  | Apr. 17  |
| Empress of Japan  | Mar. 29  | Apr. 19  |
| Empress of Asia   | Apr. 8   | Apr. 26  |
| Empress of Russia | May 6    | May 24   |
| Empress of Japan  | May 26   | June 16  |
| Empress of Asia   | June 3   | June 21  |
| Monteagle         | June 4   | June 28  |
| Empress of Russia | July 1   | July 19  |
| Empress of Japan  | July 20  | Aug. 10  |
| Empress of Asia   | July 29  | Aug. 16  |
| Monteagle         | Aug. 5   | Aug. 29  |
| Empress of Russia | Aug. 26  | Sept. 13 |
| Empress of Japan  | Sept. 14 | Oct. 5   |
| Empress of Asia   | Sept. 23 | Oct. 11  |

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\* TAJIMA MARU (Cargo only) Sunday, 21st Mar.

KATORI MARU ... .. Tuesday, 13th Apr., at 11 a.m.

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ATSUMA MARU ... .. Saturday, 6th Mar., at noon.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... .. Friday, 19th Mar., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU ... .. End of April.

TSUYAMA MARU ... .. End of April.

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez &amp; Port Said.

CALCUTTA MARU ... .. Thursday, 18th March.

TOBA MARU ... .. Beginning of April.

MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... .. Wednesday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NIKSO MARU ... .. Wednesday, 21st Apr., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San

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TOTTORI MARU ... .. Saturday, 13th March.

GENOA MARU ... .. Beginning of April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

HAKATA MARU ... .. Wednesday, 3rd March.

TOSA MARU ... .. End of March.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYO MARU ... .. Middle of March.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

CEYLON MARU ... .. Wednesday, 3rd March.

HAKODATE MARU ... .. Tuesday, 23rd March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... .. Wednesday, 24th Mar. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... .. Saturday, 17th Apr., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

SAIKAI MARU (Kobe only) Thursday, 4th March.

RANGON MARU ... .. Wednesday, 3rd March.

WAKAMATSU MARU (Kobe only) Thursday, 4th March.

TAIAN MARU ... .. Thursday, 4th March.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... .. Friday, 5th Mar. at 11 a.m.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamers.    | Tons.  | Leave Hongkong. |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| TENYO MARU   | 22,000 | 11th Mar.       |
| SHINYO MARU  | 22,000 | 1st April.      |
| SIBERIA MARU | 22,000 | 1st April.      |
| PERSIA MARU  | 22,000 | 11th April.     |
| KOREA MARU   | 22,000 | 3rd May.        |

\* Calling at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

HENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

Tons.

Leave Hongkong.

KIVO MARU

17,500

2th July.

\* Calling at Shanghai.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager  
KING'S BUILDING.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Mar. 23rd, 1920. Mar. 6th, 1920.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

1 Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM "SWAZI" Sailing 15th March.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton

Hongkong, 3rd Feb. 1920.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

## FOR NEW YORK.

## PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

\* "GOTHIC PRINCE" VIA PANAMA 15th March.

\* "GAELIC PRINCE" VIA SUEZ 6th April.

\* "TUSCAN PRINCE" VIA SUEZ 1st half May.

\* "PERSIAN PRINCE" VIA PANAMA 2nd half May.

\* Calling at HAVANA.

Steamers proceed via PANAMA OR SUEZ CANAL at Owners option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

Agents.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## BADLY ASHORE.

The China Navigation Co.'s Siangtan went badly ashore in the Yangtze, near Sunday Island, about February 15 last, and lost two anchors with 60 fathoms of chain in trying to assist the Tungto which vessel was also ashore. This particular spot in the Yangtze is a very bad place, one having to find the channel which is constantly shifting.

## A TOTAL LOSS.

On February 6 the Toyo Maru bound from Dairen to Japan with a cargo of bean cake, ran on the rocks at the N. E. Promontory, and is a total loss. No loss of life is reported. On February 8, the Kwangping picked off the rocks at the above place the captain and chief engineer and took them into Weihaiwei. The crew and passengers all got ashore at the Promontory and went overland to Weihaiwei.

## SEVERE WEATHER IN PECHILI GULF.

Extremely severe weather was experienced in the Gulf of Pechili during the first half of February the ice conditions being such as to seriously hamper shipping from Chinwangtao. Ice was encountered in the Gulf from Iron Island, pack ice being piled up to a height of four or more feet. On February 11 the Weishun was caught in the flocks making for Chinwangtao and had her rudder and rudder post twisted and slight damage to her hull. It was impossible for the smaller vessels to enter or leave the port and they were compelled to wait until one of the larger ships, such as the Kaiping or Shimon came along to follow in the wake they cleared. On February 14 the Gulf was reported full of heavily packed field ice past Iron Island.

## DEATH OF THE OLDEST MEMBER OF LLOYD'S.

Very deep sorrow and regret were expressed at Lloyd's on receipt of the sad news of the death of Mr. Leonard Charles Wakefield, which occurred at Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, London, in his 89th year. The late Mr. Wakefield was elected an annual subscriber to Lloyd's in 1834, and an underwriting member in 1839, and his death has thus severed a connection with Lloyd's which had extended for over 65 years. The deceased gentleman served on the committee of Lloyd's for a number of years, and he held the office of deputy-chairman in 1883 and 1893. For many years he was also associated with Lloyd's Register of Shipping, of which institution he was deputy-chairman from 1887-1890. The charm of manner of the late Mr. Wakefield will long be remembered by all those at Lloyd's and in the City who had the privilege of his acquaintance, or had business relations with him, and his loss will be deeply mourned by all who knew him.

## OIL THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE.

Sir James McKechnie, managing director of Vickers Naval Construction Works, speaking on the occasion of the launch of the Anglo-American steamer Naragansett, at Barrow, said this ship had just seen put into the water was not only an oil carrying craft, but she would be propelled by oil, which was the fuel of the future. Engineers were satisfied that oil is the fuel for all ships in the future, and commercial men were also justified in considering where there is an adequate and available supply at economical prices. As to this the Anglo-American Company afforded gratifying proof. Not only did they dispose of the products of a very large proportion of the oilfields of the United States, but 200,000 tons of oil, and that the United Kingdom was well considered by them was shown by the fact that at the present time there was about 70,000 tons of oil products on the Atlantic for use in this country. But this was by no means a record. At the same time they had in store within our land 300,000 tons of oil. Thus their enterprise was an assurance that the commercial men might well give full encouragement to the engineer in connection with the use of oil for ship propulsion. Long research in Messrs. Vickers works, extending over 15 years, and involving a sum of money of over £140,000, had not only forced them to the conviction that oil fuel was the more efficient than coal, but further that the oil was more economically employed in the internal combustion engines than as fuel in the steam boilers.

## SHIPPING.

## INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Destination         | Steamer     | Sailing                     |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI via Swatow | Kwongsang   | Fri., 5th Mar. at d'light.  |
| KOBE                | Laisang     | Fri., 5th Mar. at d'light.  |
| MANILA              | Loongsang   | Fri., 5th Mar. at 3 p.m.    |
| STRAITS & Calcutta  | Yatshing    | Fri., 5th Mar. at 3 p.m.    |
| HAIPHONG            | Taksang     | Mon., 8th Mar. at 8 a.m.    |
| SHANGHAI            | Hangsang    | Wed., 10th Mar. at d'light. |
| TIENTSIN            | Cheongshing | Sun., 14th Mar. at d'light. |
| SANDAKAN            | Hinsang     | Sat., 27th Mar. at noon.    |

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, once a week calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and have a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports as convenient.

JORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer sailing up to date according to the season.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lihai Jara.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Utsin.

## CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about 5th March for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

## JARDINE MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                 | Steamers. | To Sail.            |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO | Chenau    | 6th Mar. at 4 p.m.  |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK    | Changchow | 9th Mar. at 10 a.m. |
| AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW  | Suiyang   | 9th Mar. at 4 p.m.  |
| SHANGHAI            | Sunning   | 11th Mar. at noon.  |

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (two weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, Mar. 4, 1920.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.

Captain

Haiching ... W. C. Passmore F.R.L. Leaving 5th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Haiching ... A. H. Stewart ... TUES. 9th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## For NEW ORLEANS.

## THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

## S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

TELEPHONE



## SHIPPING.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Middle of March.  
"CELESTES MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Middle of April.  
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"CANADA MARU" ... Saturday, 6th March.  
"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st March.  
"YACOMA MARU" ... End of April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.  
"SAIGON MARU" ... Sunday, 7th March.

GANGES MARU ... Middle of April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th March.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service  
"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 5th March.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd March.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th April.

KEELUNG via SWATON & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th March.

TAKAO via SWATON & AMOY. ... Thursday, 11th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer. Arrives Hongkong. Leaves Hongkong.  
from Australia for Australia.

CHANGSHA

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire. Agents.  
Telephone No. 36.

## FOR NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "SACAPORACK"

ABOUT MARCH 3RD.  
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

ABOUT MARCH 31ST.  
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "HATCHIE"

ABOUT APRIL 5TH.  
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST WIND"

ABOUT APRIL 17TH.  
Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2475 AGENTS. 5th floor Hotel Mansions.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"  
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO  
Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.  
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Mar. 24th.

ALSO

The following U. S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "ARCHER" ... March 30th, for San Francisco via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "WEST MINJO" ... Late March, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "WEST EQUANA" ... Late March for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "WEST KASSON" ... Late April, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LATE GILPEN" ... Wednesday Mar 6th for Madras via Hongkong, S'pore, Port Swettenham, Yang Mangoon & Calcutta.

S.S. "LATE GITANO" ... Saturday Mar 4th for Madras via S'pore, Port Swettenham, Yang Mangoon & Calcutta.

Cargo (except) through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports

For further information apply to:—  
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
Hotel Mansions,  
Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO."

## SHIPPING.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ELKTON" ... About Mar. 17 "WEST HARTLAND" about Apr. 15

"ENDICOTT" ... Mar. 12 "CITY OF SPOKANE" ... Apr. 15

"ELDRIDGE" ... Apr. 3

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"ABERCROMBIE" ... About March 7th

"PAWLIT" ... March 24th

"WIBAN" ... April 23d

"COCKET" ... May 14th

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2475 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

STEAMER "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... SAILING DATE. 21st March.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... 8th March.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

"Movements subject to change without notice."

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.  
THIRD FLOOR. 792.

## SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECT.

U.S.S.B.

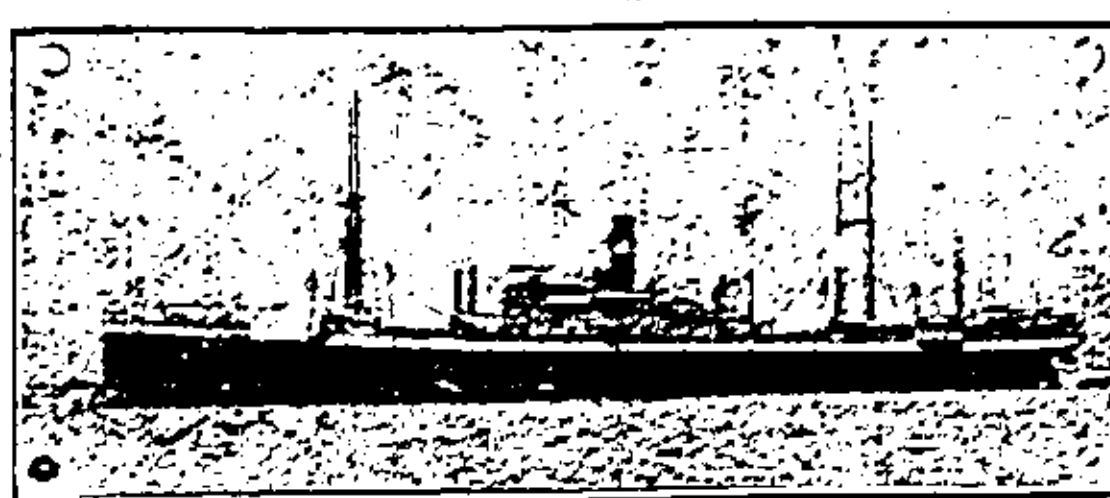
"WEST HARTS"

March 6th, 1920

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

Tel. 795 & 792 Gen. P. O. Bldg.  
3rd Floor.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between  
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer    | From  | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For              |
|------------|-------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Tjilteoet  | Java  | in port              | 6th Mar.               | Saigon.          |
| Tjikini    | Japan | in port              | 8th Mar.               | Java             |
| Tjimanoeck | Java  | in port              | 8th Mar.               | Shanghai, Japan. |
| Tjitaroem  | Java  | 7th Mar.             | 12th Mar.              |                  |

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Next Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "BONDOWOSO"

on or about 10th March.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.  
oYrk Buildings.  
Telephone No. 1574.

## SHIPPING.

## DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

"MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 23rd.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 29th.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about March 3rd.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. Co.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, S.S. "BANN MARU"

Sailing on 9th March.

For JAVA, S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

Sailing on 17th March.

For JAPAN, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about March 21st.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIYUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.  
also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transhipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CHARLTON HALL" via Panama 20th March.

"JASON" via Suez 10th April.

\* Calls Cuba.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

## VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

|               |              |         |
|---------------|--------------|---------|
| Atusta M.     | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 6  |
| Canada M.     | O. S. K.     | Mar. 6  |
| Nils          | C. M. Co.    | Mar. 6  |
| Abercos       | A. L.        | Mar. 7  |
| Melville      | D. R. D. Co. | Mar. 8  |
| Kasimir       | P. & O.      | Mar. 8  |
| Kasimir       | P. & O.      | Mar. 8  |
| Itola         | P. & O.      | Mar. 8  |
| Bondowoso     | J. C. J. L.  | Mar. 10 |
| Van Waerwyck  | J. C. J. L.  | Mar. 11 |
| Tenyo M.      | T. K. K.     | Mar. 11 |
| E. of Russia  | C. P. O. S.  | Mar. 11 |
| Takada        | P. & O.      | Mar. 12 |
| Changsha      | B. & S.      | Mar. 12 |
| Tottori M.    | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 13 |
| Dunera        | P. & O.      | Mar. 14 |
| Swazi         | B. L.        | Mar. 15 |
| Gothic Prince | B. & S.      | Mar. 15 |
| Shinyo M.     | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 17 |
| Fushimi M.    | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 17 |
| Elkton        | A. L.        | Mar. 17 |
| Calcutta M.   | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 18 |
| Shidzuoka M.  | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 19 |
| Charlton Hall | B. L.        | Mar. 20 |
| Harold D.     | R. D. Co.    | Mar. 21 |
| Tijma M.      | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 21 |
| Endicott      | A. L.        | Mar. 22 |
| Nanking       | C. M. Co.    | Mar. 23 |
| Monteagle     | C. P. O. S.  | Mar. 23 |
| Tango M.      | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 24 |
| E. of Japan   | C. P. O. S.  | Mar. 29 |
| Pawlett       | A. L.        | Mar. 31 |
| Tacoma M.     | O. S. K.     | Mar. 31 |
| Western Cross | A. L.        | Mar. 31 |
| Tosa M.       | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 31 |
| Genoa M.      | N. Y. K.     | Mar. 31 |
| Shinyo M.     | T. K. K.     | Apr. 1  |
| Siberia M.    | T. K. K.     | Apr. 1  |
| Eldridge      | A. L.        | Apr. 3  |
| Hatchie       | A. L.        | Apr. 5  |
| Arabia M.     | O. S. K.     | Apr. 6  |
| Gallie Prince | S. T. Co.    | Apr. 6  |
| Katori M.     | N. Y. K.     | Apr. 13 |
| West Hartland | A. L.        | Apr. 15 |
| West Wind     | A. L.        | Apr. 17 |
| Nikko M.      | N. Y. K.     | Apr. 21 |
| Waban         | A. L.        | Apr. 23 |

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

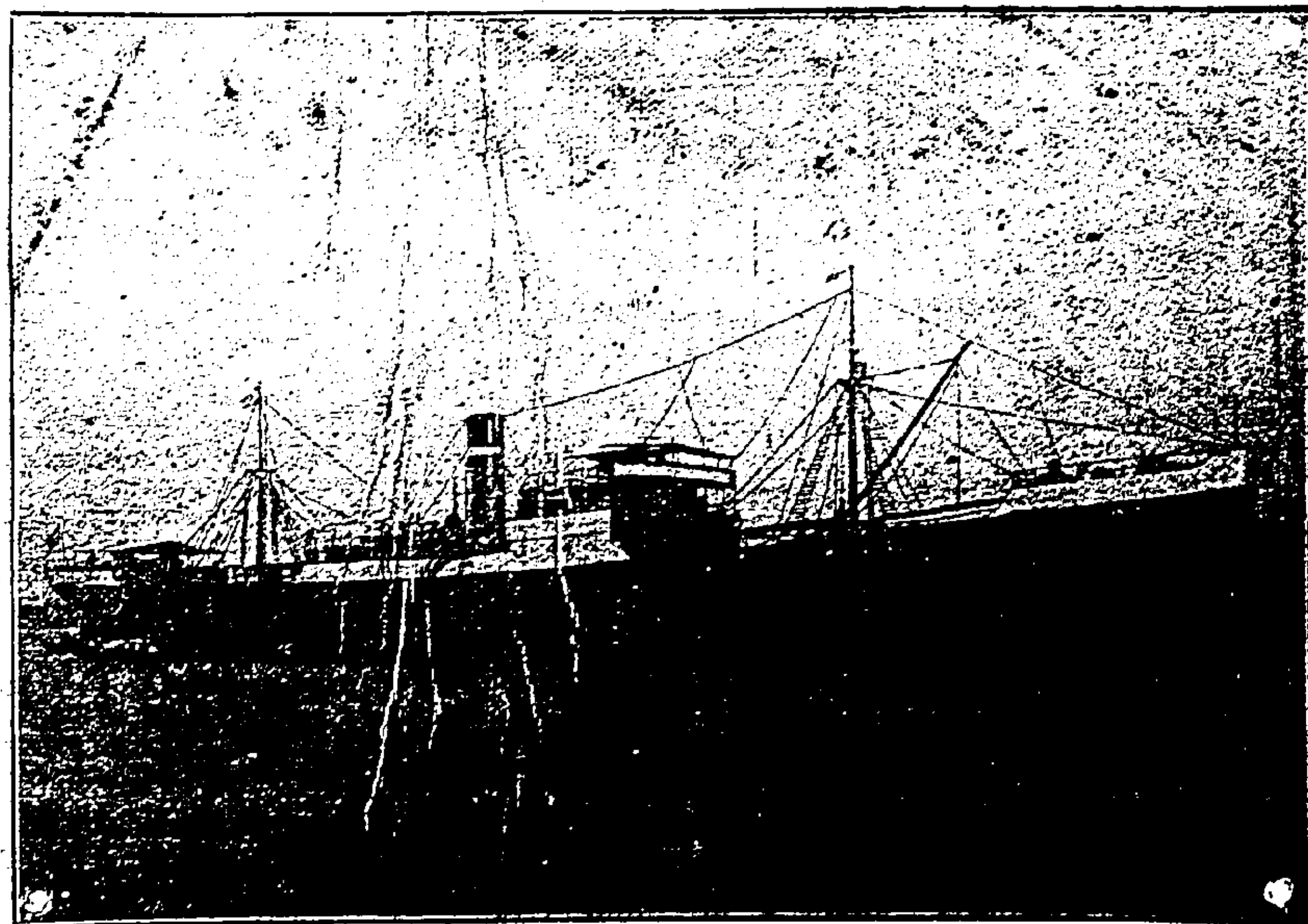
|              |             |         |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Dunera       | P. & O.     | Mar. 4  |
| Wakamatsu M. | N. Y. K.    | Mar. 4  |
| Saisen M.    | P. & O.     | Mar. 4  |
| Sinking      | B. & S.     | Mar. 4  |
| Saikai M.    | N. Y. K.    | Mar. 4  |
| Taiwan M.    | N. Y. K.    | Mar. 4  |
| Kwongsang    | J. M. Co.   | Mar. 5  |
| Laisang      | J. M. Co.   | Mar. 5  |
| Yokohama M.  | N. Y. K.    | Mar. 5  |
| Kofuku M.    | O. S. K.    | Mar. 5  |
| Haibong      | D. L. Co.   | Mar. 5  |
| Loongsang    | J. M. Co.   | Mar. 5  |
| Yatshing     | J. M. Co.   | Mar. 5  |
| Taksang      | J. M. Co.   | Mar. 6  |
| Chenan       | B. & S.     | Mar. 6  |
| Tjileboet    | J. C. J. L. | Mar. 6  |
| Kaijo M.     | O. S. K.    | Mar. 7  |
| Saigon M.    | O. S. K.    | Mar. 7  |
| Tjimanoeck   | J. C. J. L. | Mar. 8  |
| Tjikini      | J. C. J. L. | Mar. 8  |
| Changchow    | B. & S.     | Mar. 9  |
| Haiching     | D. L. Co.   | Mar. 9  |
| Suiyang      | B. & S.     | Mar. 9  |
| Hangsang     | J. M. Co.   | Mar. 10 |
| Khiva        | P. & O.     | Mar. 10 |
| Sunning      | B. & S.     | Mar. 11 |
| Tjitaroem    | J. C. J. L. | Mar. 12 |
| Cheongshing  | J. M. Co.   | Mar. 14 |
| Hakodate     | N. Y. K.    | Mar. 23 |
| Nikko M.     | N. Y. K.    | Mar. 24 |
| Pakhoi       | B. & S.     | Mar. 29 |
| Persia M.    | N. Y. K.    | Apr. 19 |
| Suwa M.      | N. Y. K.    | May. 2  |
| Kiyo M.      | T. K. K.    | July 12 |
| Jason        | B. L.       | Apr. 10 |
| Katori M.    | N. Y. K.    | Apr. 13 |
| Aki M.       | N. Y. K.    | Apr. 17 |
| Nikko        | N. Y. K.    | Apr. 21 |
| Tacoma M.    | O. S. K.    | Apr. 31 |
| Ganges M.    | O. S. K.    | Apr. 31 |

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "PIONEER" (ex "WAR BOMBER") 8,241 tons D.W.: 5,195 tons gross  
Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,  
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.



## DAY BY DAY.

We are informed by the Boxing Committee of the Hongkong Boxing Association that the National Sporting Club rule, under which their contests are conducted, prohibit "one arm free" fighting.

From the New York Literary Digest of December 6:—"Far East" warnings of the menace militarized America thrusts in the face of the world "are spreading with something like wild-fire rapidity in certain Asian countries. They would largely remain unknown, except to readers of native newspapers, were it not for the fact that a staunch defender of Uncle Sam appears on the scene to expose the fantastic rumour in its naked falsity. This volunteer defender is the Hongkong Telegraph, which charges a section of the Japanese Press with slander of America for its alleged militaristic aims." Then the journal goes on to quote in extenso a recent leading article of ours on the subject.

We understand that the problem of a fresh water supply for the inhabitants is again under the consideration of the Macao Municipality. The proposal of sinking an artesian well to a depth of 1,500 feet is being brought up and negotiations for the purchase of the plant have been going into with a well-known British firm in Hongkong. Rumour has it that a leading business man of Macao is making endeavours to float a company with the view to securing the monopoly in this direction. We fear that such efforts will be without result, for as indicated by their negotiations with the Hongkong firm, the Macao authorities contemplate running this public utility themselves.

## FOOTBALL.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club in their Shield tie against the "Tamar" on Saturday, 6th March, on the Club Ground:—Rodger, A. N. Other and Tonkin, Ralston, Rodger and MacPhail, Hamilton, MacTavish (Capt) Boyson, Neill, and Riis. Kick-off at 4.15 p.m.

## PARENTS DISAPPOINTED

## WHEN GIRLS DO NOT THRIVE.

In the matter of health and progress boys usually cause more worry than girls to parents, during the first ten years of life. Then things are reversed, as is apparent in almost any family.

As soon as they begin to enter their teens girls too often prove a disappointment as well as a worry to parents. Perhaps they are growing too fast, or lessons exhaust them. They turn peevish and irritable, become pale, thin and sickly; always seem to be ailing and likely to go into a decline.

A wise mother recognises these signs of anaemia. "Too little blood," she says to herself, "and blood that is as thin and pale as the girl herself." There's the cause of weakness and arrested development. The ailing, anaemic girl must have new, healthy blood and Dr. Williams' pink pills supply that need, as is well known by great numbers of mothers. As the new, rich blood made by Dr. Williams' pink pills nourishes every part of the system, so bloodless girls and young women become brighter. They regain their colour and charm, their eyes have the sparkle of health, they are no longer breathless and thin, but hearty and full of life. One of the earliest signs of this improvement is a keen appetite for meals and ability to digest food.

What has been done in countless cases of the kind in England, Canada, America, Australia, South Africa and other countries by Dr. Williams' pink pills can also be done for you and yours. The time to begin is now. Druggists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' pink pills; also post free, at \$1.50 the bottle, \$3 for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seaburn Road, Shanghai.

A postcard request will bring you a helpful booklet, "Plain Talks to Women," free.

## THE CAILLAUX TRIAL.

## CHARGES AGAINST THE FORMER PREMIER

Two years ago on January 11th, 1918, for the first time in history of the Third Republic of France, one of its former Premiers, Joseph Caillaux, was thrust into prison on the charge of high treason and of endeavouring to make a premature and dishonourable peace with Germany. For more than 20 years he had been a power in French political life, both as Premier and Minister of Finance. He has expressed his determination to "fight to the last ditch" although his long detention has made inroads upon his health. After 44 preliminary hearings, he protested in vain against the law's delay. Last September Caillaux was removed from his Paris prison to a hospital at Neuilly.

The case against Caillaux is somewhat related to that against Bolo Pasha, who was executed at Vincennes as a spy in April, 1918, and Mr. Duval, editor of the newspaper *Bonnet Rouge*, who went to his death for similar treachery the following July.

Caillaux was not in the Cabinet when the war began. He resigned shortly after March 18th 1914, the day his wife shot and killed Gaston Calmette, editor of the *Figaro*, for accusing Caillaux of having played into Germany's hands in settling the Moroccan crisis of 1911. Louis J. Malvy, a friend, was Minister of the Interior at the time Caillaux resigned. Malvy, it will be remembered, was later accused of high treason and tried in 1918 before the Senate High Court. The treason charge was unproved, but Malvy, a Radical-Socialist, was convicted of other offences and sentenced to five years' banishment from France. He is now an exile in Spain. Through Malvy, it is alleged, Caillaux directed affairs so that the machinations charged against him could be carried on.

Caillaux was suspected of heading a pacifist movement having as its object a reconciliation between France and Germany, a suspicion which became all the more serious by reason of the fact that German spies were everywhere in France and were believed to have penetrated into the councils of the Government. The "defeatist" propaganda, intended to break down the morale of French people by leading them to believe Germany was invincible, had wide ramifications. It reached from Paris to Rome and from Rome to Washington and Buenos Aires. Count Von Bernstorff, formerly German Ambassador at Washington, was charged with having spent more than \$2,000,000 to create similar "defeatist" conditions in Italy.

Upon the acquittal of his wife, and his retirement from politics, Caillaux entered the army serving in the paymaster's department of French army. Within two months he was in trouble with British officers and subsequently, with his own military superiors in Paris, for which he was punished. Released from service, he sailed in November 1914 for South America and passed most of the winter in Argentina. While in Buenos Aires it was said, he conferred with Count Karl von Luxburg, the German Minister, who will be remembered as the author of a message to the German Foreign Office advising the U-boats to "sink without a trace" all Argentine ships, the vessels of a neutral power.

Caillaux returned to France and was next heard from two years later in Italy. He was reported to have gone there in November 1916 with Mrs. Caillaux, for a rest. The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* the following month charged Caillaux with trying to "plant a separate peace movement among Germanophiles in the Vatican and in the Italian aristocracy." Colour was given to this accusation by a report sent to Mr. Briand, the Premier, by Admiral de Saint Pair, then French naval attaché at Rome, in which he said that Caillaux, at a two-hour conference with the ex-Minister of the Colonies, Mr. Martini, and other notable Italians, spoke of his return to power in France. He predicted, it was said, that by the spring of 1916, the Clemenceau and other war Ministries would have collapsed and he would take the helm of state and sign a separate peace. According to Saint Pair, Caillaux promised the Italians that "the whole world will be astonished by the advantages Germany will accord to Italy and France." All the cost of the war would be borne by Russia and the Balkan States. "What does Germany require?" he was quoted as having said to

## THE EMDEN.

## CONDEMNED AS PRIZE.

Two notorious German commerce raiders, Emden and Königsberg, were condemned as good and lawful prizes in the Prize Court on 14th January.

The Crown, represented by Mr. G. Simonds, asked the Prize Court for condemnation of the German cruiser Emden, which surrendered to the Australian cruiser Sydney (Captain Glossop) on November 9, 1914, after an engagement off the Keeling or Cocos Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Counsel explained that the vessel, being a warship, had never been brought within the custody of the Admiralty Marshal, and that it was necessary to obtain a formal order condemning her as a prize of war.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir Oswyn Murray, had made an affidavit to the effect that on November 9, 1914, H.M. Australian ship Sydney, Captain John C. T. Glossop R.N., drove the Emden ashore on North Keeling Island after a fierce engagement, hauled down her flag, and removed the prisoners of war. Prize bounty has already been awarded for the capture of the Emden.

The President (Sir Henry Duke) made the order, and said that the record contained in the despatch of Captain Glossop was a very proud one for the Australian contingent of his Majesty's Navy.

## DON'T FORGET.

## TO-DAY:

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

## TO-MORROW:

Flower Show at Botanical Gardens—Second Day.

Theatre Royal—Boxing Tournament—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

## VISCOUNT GREY INSULTED.

Viscount Grey recently arrived at Southampton from America. A curious episode occurred on the voyage. Two Germans were talking loudly and most offensively during a speech which Viscount Grey delivered on behalf of the Seamen's Benevolent Fund. The passengers immediately organised a mock court-martial, and forced the Germans to attend and sign an abject apology.

Martini. "A road to Bagdad, which she has just conquered, a big Bulgaria and a big European Turkey." As soon as peace was signed, he was alleged to have said, "France would draw up an alliance with Germany, Italy and Spain against Russia and Britain, which he characterized as really enemies of France."

The Admiral charged Caillaux with communicating to certain prelates in the Vatican, that if Italy signed a separate peace, France would be obliged to do the same. He even promised, Saint Pair wrote, the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Holy See upon his return to power. It was as a result of these relations that the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 417 to 5, decided that Caillaux's immunity as a deputy representing the Department of Sarthe, should be suspended and he be required to stand trial on the charge of high treason.

Shortly after Caillaux's visits abroad the "defeatist" propaganda became more pronounced in France and Italy. The year 1917, with its initial burst of hope for France, was followed by a great wave of depression in that country. A similar phenomenon was observable in Italy. October of that year witnessed the disaster of Caporetto, in which 250,000 Italians fell a prey to the Austrians, resulting in the retreat to the Piave. Later, a Commission of Inquiry in its report, admitted that propaganda played its part in lessening the morale of the Italian soldiers.

Caillaux was born in 1863, the son of a prominent politician who was Minister of the Interior under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon. He entered politics as a Radical Socialist, and first came into prominence in 1899 when he became Minister of Finance under Waldeck-Rousseau.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## "WIVES OF MEN"

IS A PICTURE THAT WILL CAPTIVATE YOU. YOU MUST SEE IT. COME TO THE

VICTORIA TO-NIGHT

## FOR CUBAN PORTS DIRECT

HAVANA CARDENAS CAIBARIEN

U. S. S. B.

s.s. "WEST KADER" 10th March 1920.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Agents.

Powell's Building. Telephone 3008.

## NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

SPECIAL CONGREGATION.

Owing to alterations in shipping movements, the Special Congregation announced for March 8th will be held at 4 p.m. on March 7th.

Guests are requested kindly to accept this, the only intimation. The Degree Ceremony will take place at 4 p.m. and Tea will be served after the Ceremony.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,

Registrar.

## NOTICE.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

The new term commences on Monday, March 8th. Application for admission should be made to Rev. A.J.S. STERN, M. A. Acting Headmaster.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Situation required by good Chinese Cook in first-class hotel; experienced in English, French, Italian and Spanish cookery. Can produce reference from Hotel Richmond, London. Address Chang Sen, Chief Steward, c/o Lee On, No. 22 Hung-hom Market.

WANTED.—STAMPS. Wish to buy an important wholesale lot of stock of Chinese and Hongkong stamps. Make offers by letter to Mr. Lambert, Room 303 Hongkong Hotel, stating price, quantities, and description. Offers received after Monday, 8th March, will not be considered.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Auto Piano by the Krastner Co., London, in splendid condition. Price \$400. Can be seen any time. Apply Box 323 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICE.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

We have this day opened a branch at 1B, Chater Road, Hongkong.

Messrs. R. J. Hall and P. A. Dixon are authorised to sign for the Company in Hongkong per procuration.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD. Shamshien, Canton, 1st March, 1920

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

## FOURTH TOURNAMENT

At the Theatre Royal

on FRIDAY

MARCH 5th at 9.15 p.m.

1. Fifteen-round Contest for the Welter-weight Championship of the Colony, and the "Mounted Police Reserve Belt."

Between Sergt. "Sky" Kerrison, R.N.Y.F. (Holder), and Iron Bux, of Manila, P.I. (Challenger).

2. Ten-round Catchweight Contest.

Between Jack Kibbler, Chinese Maritime Customs, Canton, and Seaman Deconhart, H.M.S. Hawkins.

3. Six-round Contest for the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the Colony.

Between Young Maher, ex-Driver, R. A. (Holder), and E. R. A. Hainen, H.M.S. Hawkins, (Challenger)

Also three other six-round Contests.

BOOKING:—Cash only at Messrs. Moutrie.

TUESDAY next for members only.

WEDNESDAY to FRIDAY for the General Public.

G.G. N. TINSON,

Hon. Secretary.

J. C. WILDIN,

Manager.

## NOTICE.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5% 1920

Under the guarantee of the French Republic

The Local Branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the New French Loan 5% 1920 from the 19th instant to the 10th of March next.

The Loan is free of income tax and redeemable in 60 Years at 15% by half-yearly drawings, the interest coupons being payable on 1st May and 1st November of each year.

Fully paid subscriptions at par. Partly paid subscriptions at 101% purporting:

Fr. 25.—when subscribing

Fr. 25.—on the 1st of April

Fr. 25.—on the 16th of July

Fr. 25.—on the 1st of August, 1920.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager,

Hongkong, 16th February, 1920.

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Final Dividend declared for the year ending 31st December, 1919, at the rate of Two Pounds Five Shillings Sterling together with a Bonus of Three Pounds Ten Shillings Sterling per share is payable on and after Monday the 1st day of March 1920, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court o Directors,

N. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th February 1920.

St. John's Cathedral

## ORGAN RECITAL

Monday next at 6 P.M.

BY

Mr. Denman Fuller.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday the 4th March 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 8 Stewart Terrace

No. 94 The Peak

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

including:—  
Teak extension dining table, Silver Cabinet with Chubb's Lock, Teak Bookcase, Teak wardrobe with bevelled mirror, Teak Dining Table with bevelled mirror, Marble Top teak washstand, Brass mounted bedstead 6'7" x 6'6" with wire and hair mattresses and mosquito nets, Child's Cot with wire and hair mattresses etc. etc.

A Quantity of Books

Bath Room, Pantry, and Kitchen Utensils etc. etc.

also

One Perambulator in good condition,  
One Collection of Butterflies and Moths,  
One Collection of snakes in bottles,  
A Number of Ferns and Plants in pots.  
On view from Wednesday the 3rd March, 1920

Catalogues will be issued. Terms: cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

## REGIMENTAL FARMS.

Mr. Windham E. Hale, in explaining to the members of the Preston Branch of the National Association of Discharged Sailors and Soldiers his scheme for the settlement of ex-soldiers on the land, which has been approved by the Board of Agriculture and the Small Holdings Committee of the Lancashire County Council, suggested that each Lancashire regiment should have a farm on which they place their ex-soldiers. A farm of, say, 300 acres would be worked by thirty men, one of whom would be an experienced agricultural worker and take charge. The single men would live in the farmhouse and the married men and their families would live in cottages which had to be built. They would be paid at least the minimum wage of farm labourers, and at the end of the year would share the profits. If in time a man wanted to start for himself he would draw out his share of the money in the farm. This scheme would assist men with little experience of farming and ensure them a living until they were experienced enough to have a farm of their own. Further, disabled men would be given the easier jobs on the farm.



## DR. MONTESSORI.

## SELF-DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATION.

Dr. Maria Montessori spoke at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, recently on her system of education, Mr. J. L. Paton presided. She spoke in Italian, and her words were translated, sentence by sentence, as she went along. There was a large audience.

The word "liberty," said Dr. Montessori, rang out in our time with greater vigour than ever before. It seemed to dominate us to-day. One might call it the possibility for every life to reach its goal; it represented the triumph of life, the victory over all obstacles, and in human life it meant, above all, a spiritual triumph. In this sense, it might be said that liberty brought about the health of the soul, and as in physiology the state of very complex bodies was illuminated by the state of very simple forms of life, so here in this other field it would probably be the child who would teach us. If her observations of the child were of any value, they were as details throwing light on the psychic growth of humanity.

One fundamental and basic phenomenon revealed by the little child, contrary to our old beliefs, was that of the vital necessity of deep concentration of mind. The little child of three presented it, as though in order to grow it was necessary for him to consolidate his inner personality and in that way separate himself from others. He did not concentrate his mind in the same way as a philosopher did. It was almost like a sensorial selection which the child made from his environment and which caused him to fix his attention upon that point. Some muscular exercise generally accompanied it. Thus the sense, the motor action, and the fixed attention developed together and fortified the whole personality. One sometimes saw a little child repeating some exercise as many as fifty times, and the noise of other people perhaps a piano playing, would not disturb him a fact which seemed strange to us, who were accustomed to believe that the characteristic of the small child was the impossibility of fixed attention.

## THE TEACHER AS SERVANT.

When this phenomenon was produced a change took place in the whole character of the child. From that moment the little individuality began to develop according to its own inner lines. It was from this changed form that there sprang all those characteristics we called good; it was the earlier fluctuating uncertain soul that was not yet able to fix attention that fell into what we called wrong. Methods of coercion, persuasion, or appeal to sentiment Dr. Montessori termed the oppression of the child by the adult, ways of a tempting to mould from without that which lay beyond our human power. No one of use could model or give form to another soul.

Everyone in order become strong must form himself. With this single observation we already had a new mode of education. The problem was to make the spirit of the child free to develop itself. The teacher became a servant who must serve the divine soul that was developing. "If the fundamental of this development lies in concentration let us prepare the means in order that this concentration may take place. The first thing we must do is to prepare that environment which will help his growth and development. Thus we find that the simple, orderly, and beautiful environment is that which is useful and helpful for the child."

simple, so that the child can easily understand it; orderly, because nothing constructive and good can come out of chaos; and beautiful, so that it will attract the child. The child can be helped to reach this stage of concentration by some exercises which should be brought to the attention of educators, and which, while they require very small effort of the mind, enhance the energies and lead to concentration.

"I call them exercise of practical life, for they are those which we ourselves try if possible always to give to servants to do for us—(laughter)—the exercise of taking care of our things, keeping the house clean, dusting, sweeping, setting a table, washing up dishes, and so forth. If we were to become as zealous of our psychic health as we are of our physical health, instead of doing Swedish gymnastics in the morning we should probably begin by cleaning out our room." (Laughter). The little children who instinctively found themselves drawn towards concentration would welcome gladly such forms of work. Dr. Montessori spoke of some of the means she suggested for attracting the attention of the child—acquaintance with objects that represented a synthesis of the things that the child saw about him, colours, forms, dimensions, sounds, etc., and their effects on the growing mind.

Kinematograph pictures were shown of the Montessori system in operation in Italian schools under Dr. Montessori herself.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| T/T Shanghai      | 57     |
| 30 d/s            | 57 1/4 |
| 60 d/s            | 57 3/4 |
| 4 m/s             | 57 1/2 |
| T/T Japan         | Nom.   |
| T/T Singapore     | 240    |
| T/T India         | 206    |
| T/T India         | 212    |
| T/T San Francisco | 96 1/4 |
| (New York)        |        |
| T/T Java          | 249    |
| T/T Marks         | Nom.   |
| T/T France        | 13.50  |
| Demand, Paris     | —      |

## BUYING.

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 4 m/s. L/C                         | 59 1/4    |
| 4 m/s. D/P                         | 59 3/4    |
| 6 m/s. L/C                         | 510       |
| 30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne       | 510 1/4   |
| 30 d/s. San Francisco and New York | 98        |
| 4 m/s. Marks                       | Nom.      |
| 4 m/s. France                      | 14.00     |
| 6 m/s. France                      | 14.15     |
| Demand, Germany                    | —         |
| Demand, New York                   | 96 3/4    |
| T/T Bombay                         | 212       |
| Demand, Bombay                     | 212       |
| T/T Calcutta                       | 212       |
| Demand, Calcutta                   | —         |
| Demand, Manila                     | 194       |
| Demand, Singapore                  | 240       |
| On Haiphong                        | Nom.      |
| On Saigon                          | Nom.      |
| On Bangkok                         | Nom.      |
| Sovereign                          | 3.55 Nom. |
| Gold leaf per Tael                 | 28.80     |
| Bay Silver, ready forward          | 83 3/4    |

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| DISCOUNT PER \$100:   |             |
| H'kong 50 cent pieces | par.        |
| 10 "                  | \$1 dis.    |
| 5 "                   | \$1 pm.     |
| Canton coins          | \$1 1/2 pm. |

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## JAPANESE METAL MARKET.

The Japanese metal market is now comparatively firm, prices standing in the vicinity of Y.60 and Y.58.50 for spot of Japanese and American electrolytic copper and of Y.60.75 and Y.60.25 for futures of Japanese and American copper respectively. Australian lead is quoted at Y.34 and Y.25.50 for spot and futures. Zinc from Singapore is quoted in the neighbourhood of Y.85. It must, however, be noted that business in metals on the whole is dull at present on account of the irregular arrivals of quotations on the London market.

## COAL REPORT.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. Coal Market Report of February 26, states:—Japan Coal.—The China New Year Holidays are now over but the native dealers have not yet returned to commerce and we think it very unlikely that there will be anything doing for some time to come; in the meanwhile reports to hand from Japan are to the effect that the market there continues firm. Kaiping Coal.—Very little change has taken place since last writing. Owing to the China New Year the market has, as usual, remained quiet and although deliveries under contract have been regular there is little fresh business to report. Stocks are much below the average and the demand for better grades is in excess of the supply.

BRITISH CHINA TRADE BUREAU. The British-China Trade Bureau (Publicity Bureau for South China) has been transferred to the Federation of British Industries, a noteworthy step in the direction of practical cooperation between manufacturers and merchants, says the *Times* Trade Supplement. Mr. C. Montague Ede, the general manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited), is responsible for inducing the Federation to assume the direction of the British-China Trade Bureau in Great Britain. The bureau was an organization set on foot to provide an essential link between the home manufacturer and the distributing merchant in China on the one hand, and a consuming population of 50 millions of people on the other. It was realized that if British enterprise was to make headway against the powerful trade propaganda of the Japanese in the British market, some form of counteracting activity was necessary for British trade. The bureau established its own organization throughout the four provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kweichow, with the result that to-day it exercises a controlling influence over nearly 100 newspapers published in vernacular. It is prepared, free of charge or commission, to introduce British manufacturers at home to British merchants in China, or vice versa. The new direction of the bureau's activities in London will be placed under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Holden.

## TIDE TABLE.

1st to 7th March, 1920.

| Date    | High Water | Low Water | Mean Time |
|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Mon. 1  | 8 44       | 1 18      | 14        |
| Tue. 2  | 8 54       | 1 46      | 36        |
| Wed. 3  | 9 04       | 2 14      | 32        |
| Thur. 4 | 9 14       | 2 42      | 29        |
| Fri. 5  | 9 24       | 3 10      | 25        |
| Sat. 6  | 9 34       | 3 38      | 22        |
| Sun. 7  | 9 44       | 4 06      | 19        |

m morning, a afternoon.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

## EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA &amp; CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—  
Attenat, from New York.  
Bridges, Astor Hotel, from Eastbourne.  
Chivegill, from San Francisco.  
Chukyorra, from Bombay.  
Clements American Consul, from Manila.  
Fitzgerald, Hongkong Hotel, from New York.  
Gfnhank, from London.  
Kygiseri, from Bagota.  
Loomis (3) American Consulate from New York.  
L. Vanstelle, Kashima Maru, from Semarang.  
Pangdabu, from Calcutta.  
Wm. Ezra & Co., from London.  
D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1920.

## THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—  
Express, Banyei Maru, Anchoring, from Kobe.  
S.S. Yahikoman at Mitsubishi Shoji Branch, from Kobe.  
Tungshingcheung Vingyensee Road 66, from Shanghai.  
Pukit, from Kobe.  
Chungmunyue, from Shanghai.  
Sanglee, from Kobe.  
Kwangtalla next of Sincere Co., from Shanghai.  
Kwarchahing, from Amoy.  
Wingtungchong, from Shanghai.

Captain Usni Hwahwa, Yusen-kai-sha, from Kobe.  
Yancheong, from Kobe.  
Chaiting, from Osaka.  
Ozomomaru Barahatee, from Tanokuchi.  
Courtees, from Shanghai.  
World Insurance Co., from Shanghai.  
Yolai, from Amoy.  
Frederick A. Smith Butterfield Swire, ss. Sunning, from Shanghai.  
Sinthyekee, from Amoy.  
Shuron, from Shanghai.  
Pousette Trade Commissioner, from Shanghai.

T. KRING, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, Feb. 27, 1920.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on February 1, 1920.

## CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

| Reservoir       | Level  | Storage   |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| Victoria        | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Queen's         | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Princess        | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |

## STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

| Reservoir       | Level  | Storage   |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| Victoria        | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Queen's         | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Princess        | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |

## KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

| Reservoir       | Level  | Storage   |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| Victoria        | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Queen's         | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Princess        | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |

## STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

| Reservoir       | Level  | Storage   |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| Victoria        | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Queen's         | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Princess        | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
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| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |
| Prince of Wales | 222.00 | 1,200,000 |

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

## SHIPBUILDERS.

## SHIP REPAIRERS.

## BOILER MAKERS.

## FORGE MASTERS.

## OXY-ACETYLENE AND

## ELECTRIC WELDERS.

## MECHANICAL AND

## ELECTRICAL

## ENGINEERS.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY**

—DRY DOCK—  
LENGTH 787 FEET.  
LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET  
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF  
SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—  
CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP  
TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.  
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF  
LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOODOCK" HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE NO. 22.  
CALL PLAS: "T" OVER "AMS. PENNANT."

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**  
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. WAKASA M. (European Line.) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 29th Jan. and is expected here on the 11th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line.) left London for this port via Suez on the 14th Feb. and is expected here on the 24th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINRYU M. (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port direct on the 15th February and is expected here on the 6th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIOHIYO MARU (Bombay Line.) left Bombay for this port direct on the 17th February, and is expected here on the 8th March.

The P. & O. s.s. JAPAN left Singapore for this port on the 28th Feb., and is due here on the 5th instant.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. SWAZI from New York sailed from Cebu on 1st instant and is due to arrive here on the 5th instant at 3 p.m.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived at Yokohama on March 2nd left there March 3rd and is due at Kobe on March 4th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M. (European Line.) left Shanghai for this port on the 2nd March and is expected here on the 5th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU (European Line.) left Singapore for this port on the 28th Feb., and is expected here on the 5th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HEIMEI M. (Calcutta Line.) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 23rd Feb., and is expected here on the 14th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOOKA M. (European Line.) left London for this port via Suez on the 25th Feb., and is expected here on the 7th April.

The s.s. MAQUAN from Seattle left Kobe for this port on 2nd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th Mar.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from its Manila Office to the effect that the s.s. WEST SEQUANA, Voyage 3-Out, left that Port on the 2nd inst., and may be expected here on or about Thursday March 4th.

**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.**

WHATEVER IS WORTH DOING IS WORTH DOING WELL

Is the motto of our Wanchai Workshops. They are equipped for:—  
General Engineering and Electrical Work  
Electro silver and nickel Plating  
Tinning, lacquering and Bronzing  
Repair work of any description  
And above all our prices are right and we can give prompt delivery

**1920 CATALOG No. 92**

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Our 500-page, profusely illustrated catalog of General Merchandise, Foodstuffs and Machinery is now ready.

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**Everything You Want**

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**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**  
Manufacturers and Exporters of General Merchandise  
Chicago, U.S.A.

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



It was steady while it lasted.

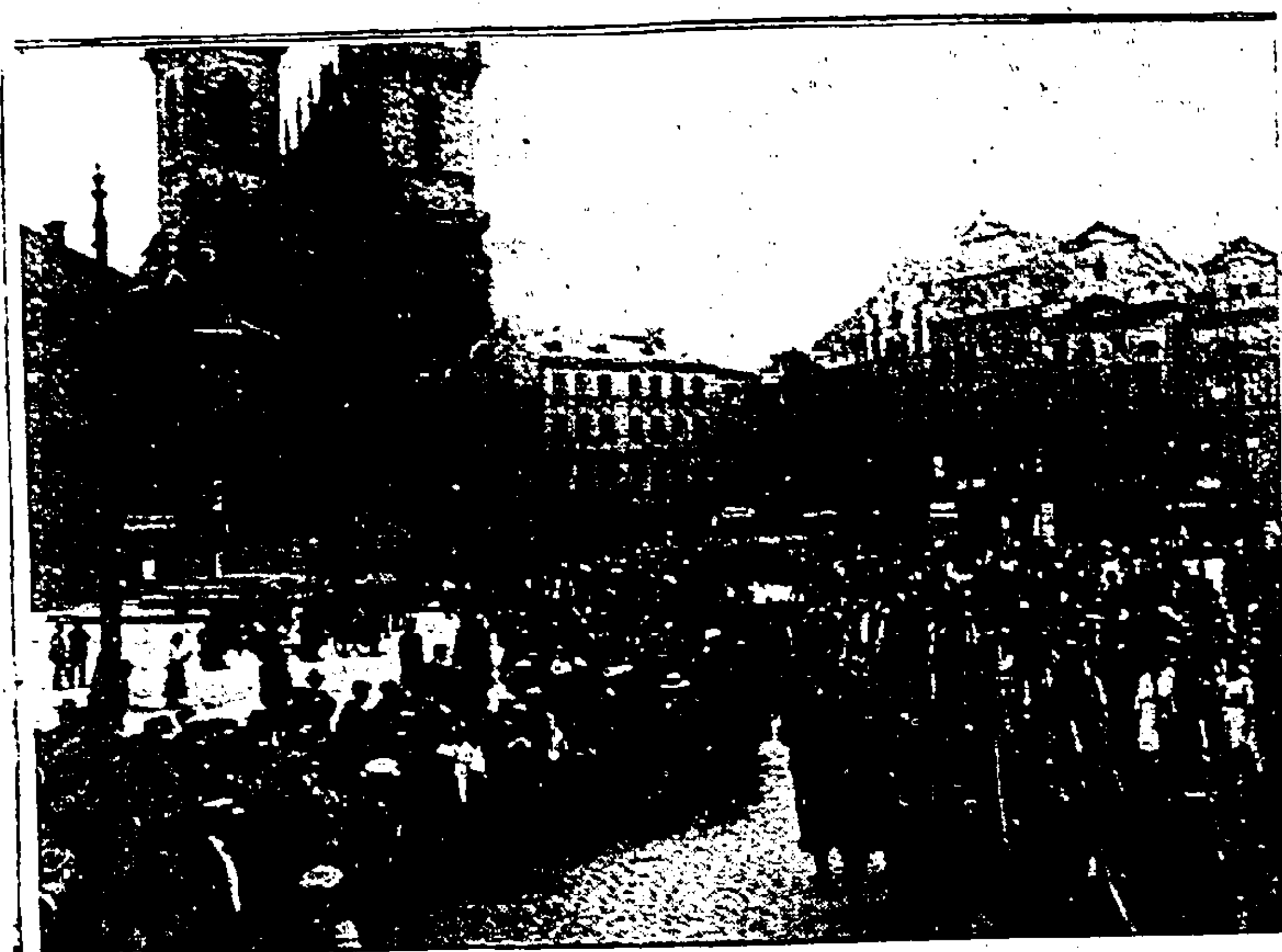
BY BLOSSER.



## TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



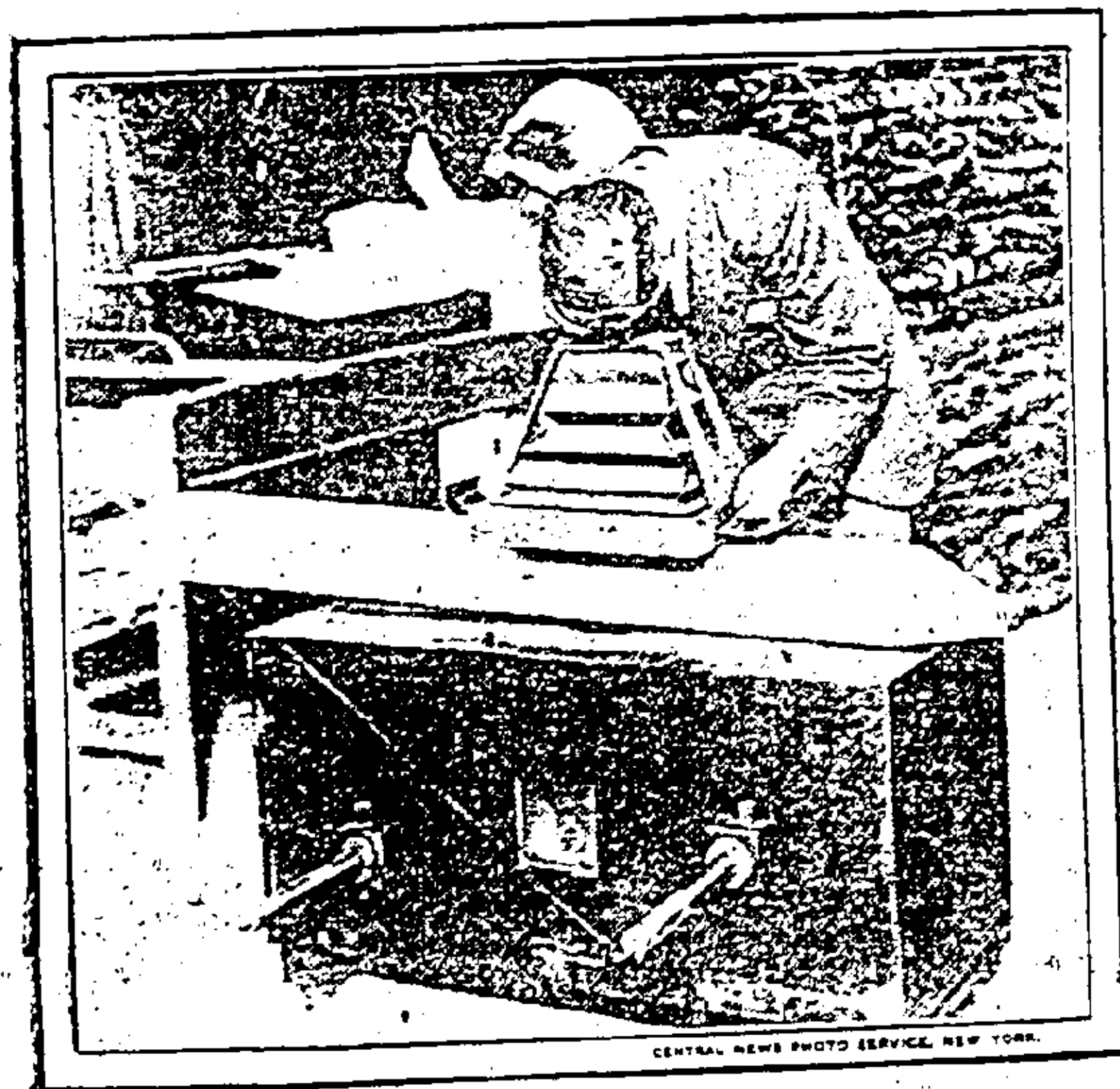
Principals in the Caillaux trial. Left, Mme. Caillaux and the man on trial. Right (top to bottom), Malvy, the banished Minister of Interior, with whom Caillaux is charged with having dealt; M. Demange, formerly defender of Dreyfus, now defending Caillaux; M. Clemenceau, chief accuser of Caillaux.



Czech troops who fought in the Allied armies parading in the streets of Prague in celebration of their safe return to their native country.



Two American Chinese who are on their way to the Orient to conduct an anti-cigarette campaign.



Many an aviator has lost his life through defects in the wood or metal of his machine, and to avoid this danger in the future the X-Ray is now being used to detect flaws in the parts used in their construction. Photo: Examining an aeroplane strut for faulty grain.



The most recent photograph of Admiral and Lady Jellicoe.

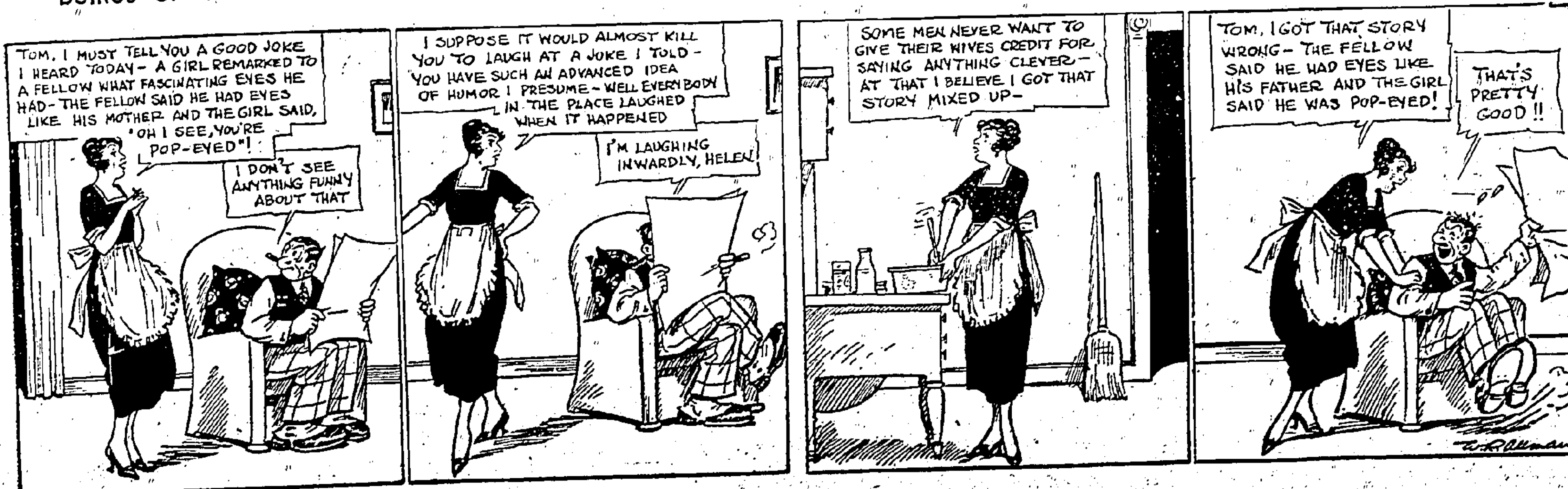


The men who flew from England to Australia. Left to right: Capt. Ross Smith, Lieut. K.M. Smith and Sgt. J.M. Bennett.

## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

To Be Polite Tom Should Have Laughed Anyway.

BY ALLMAN









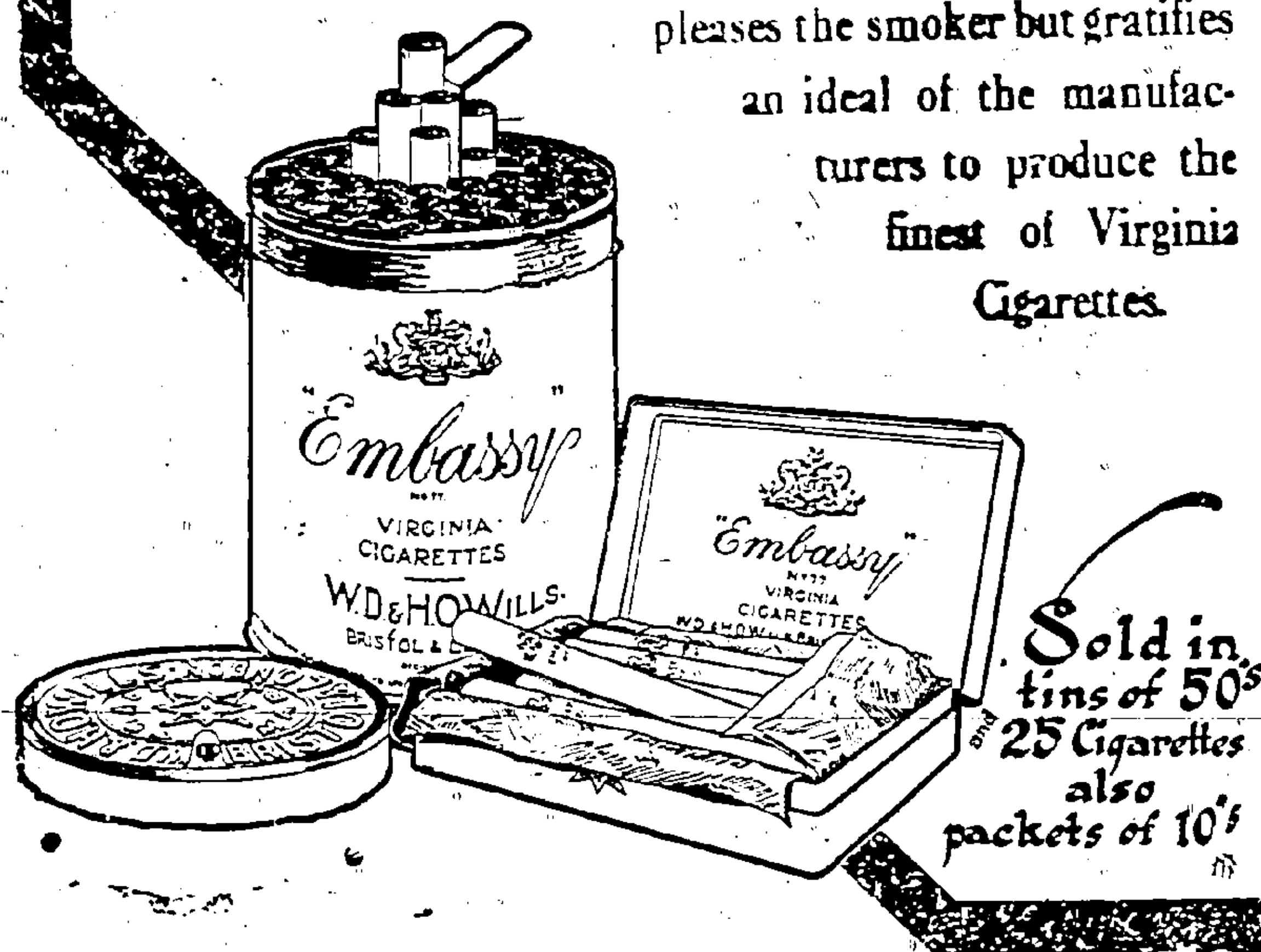
## NOTICES.

# “Embassy”

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.



Sold in tins of 50's  
25 Cigarettes  
also packets of 10's

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

## TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

## OFFICIAL PRICES

| Banks.                       |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| H.K. & S. Banks              | \$530              |
| Marine Insurances.           |                    |
| Cantons                      | 390                |
| North China                  | 150                |
| Unions                       | 175                |
| Yangtzes                     | 260                |
| Far Eastern                  | 19                 |
| Fire Insurances.             |                    |
| China Fires                  | 138                |
| H. K. Fires                  | 300                |
| Shipping.                    |                    |
| Douglases                    | 87                 |
| H.K. Steamboats              | 20                 |
| Indos (Prof.)                | 20                 |
| Indos (Def.)                 | 215                |
| Shells                       | 235                |
| Ferries                      | 29                 |
| Refineries.                  |                    |
| Sugars                       | 211                |
| Malabons                     | 43                 |
| Mining.                      |                    |
| Kailans                      | 140/-              |
| Langkats                     |                    |
| Shanghai Loans               | t. 124 1/2         |
| Shai Explorations            |                    |
| Raubs                        | 1                  |
| Tronohs                      | 50/-               |
| Ural Caspian                 | 30/-               |
| Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. |                    |
| H.K. Wharves                 | 85                 |
| K. Docks                     | 156                |
| Shai Docks                   | 107                |
| N. Engineerings              | t. 30              |
| Lands, Hotels & Buildings.   |                    |
| Centrals                     | 107                |
| H.K. Hotels                  | 116                |
| L. Invest.                   | 107                |
| H. phreys Est.               | 6.90               |
| K. loon Lands                | 50                 |
| L. Reclamations              | 133                |
| West Points                  | 58                 |
| Cotton Mills.                |                    |
| Rwoa                         | t. 540             |
| Kung Yiks                    | t. 47 1/2          |
| Lau Kung Mows                | t. 400             |
| Oriental                     | t. 285             |
| Shai Cottons                 | t. 335             |
| Yangtzepeos                  | t. 34              |
| Miscellaneous.               |                    |
| Cements                      | 6.90               |
| China Borneos                | 17                 |
| Do. Light old sa.            | 7 1/4 new b. 5 1/4 |
| China Providents             | 715                |
| Dairy Farms                  | 21                 |
| Electric H. K.               | 88                 |
| Electric Macao               | 34                 |
| Hongkong Ropes               | 25                 |
| Hk. Tramways                 | 6 s. 6 1/4         |
| Peak Trams, old              | 6.90               |
| Do. new                      | 80 cts.            |
| Steam Landries               | 31 1/2             |
| Steel Foundries              | 10                 |
| Water-boats                  | 12                 |
| Watsons                      | 7                  |
| Wm. Powells                  | 15                 |
| Wisemans                     | 27 1/2             |

Hongkong, Mar. 4, 1920.

## WEATHER REPORT.

March 4th. 12h. 29m. — No return from Japan, and Vladivostok and the Philippines.

Pressure has decreased considerably at Weihaiwei and slightly at Shanghai; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone having extended southwards. Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.63 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.07 inches, against an average of 3.41 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District.                                                                  | Forecast.                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.                                                    | N. and N.E. winds, fresh; 157. |
| 2 Formosa Channel.                                                         | Northerly gale.                |
| 3 South coast of China (excl. the same between H.K. and Lanchow) as No. 1. | The same.                      |
| 4 South coast of China (excl. the same between H.K. and Hainan) as No. 1.  | The same.                      |
| T. F. CLAXTON, Director.                                                   |                                |
| Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 4, 1920.                                        |                                |

## NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES ON TAIWAN, OCH. MUTSU, KISHIDA, YOSHIMIZU, NAGAI, KAMIMURA, SATO, SHINNEW, KANADA, KAMIMURA, SIBAI, OTUBARI.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES: — NAGASAKI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINGTAO, TSNANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & SEATTLE.

Cable Address: — “IWASAKISA”  
Codes: — A.L.A.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley.

AGENCY FOR: — THE MITSUBISHI MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to: —  
S. SAYEKI, Manager.  
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.



SOLE AGENTS  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## THE VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!  
5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

FLORENCE REED

IN

“WIVES OF MEN”

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

“BE MY WIFE”

THE CORONET  
TEL No. 1743. TEL No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT

at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

MISS TSEN MEI

IN

“FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE EAST.”

Usual Prices.

Booking at the THEATRE.

## HOTELS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD

OPERATING: —

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

## EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT,

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

## THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Spacious and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL  
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK  
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents  
Are resident Managers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morley,  
at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

## SHIPPING.

## VESSELS ARRIVED.

The s.s. TIENTSIN, from Chingwan-tao arrived yesterday afternoon with 2,250 tons of coal for the Colony. — Mooring, B 31.

From Shanghai and Swatow the CHENAN, came in yesterday with 1,067 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong. — Mooring, C 16.

The DUNERA, from Bombay consigned here 1,300 tons of cargo for the Colony and 3,200 tons for through destinations. There was a case of smallpox on board.

The HAIHONG, from Foochow carried 730 tons of general cargo yesterday. — Mooring, Douglas Company's Wharf.

Five hundred tons of rice were consigned here yesterday afternoon by the DEVAWONGEE. — Mooring, C 47.

From Wuhu the FOOSHING, came in with 2,730 tons of rice for Canton. She reports strong north-east monsoon with heavy sea. — Mooring, C 49.

The INTER-ALLIED vessel PERSIA, arrived yesterday afternoon from Trieste with 5,000 tons of general cargo. She carried 47 cabin passengers. — Mooring, A 22.

The WEST KADER, a U. S. Shipping Board vessel consigned to Messrs. Struthers and Dixon, arrived in ballast from Shanghai this morning. — Mooring, A 6.

Nearly two thousand tons of rice and rice flour came by the Norwegian vessel HALDIS, from Saigon this morning. Her agents are Messrs. Thorsen & Co. — Mooring, B 11.

Vermicelli to the extent of 850 tons was delivered by the Chinese-owned vessel, the s.s. TONGLEE, from Lun-kan. — Mooring, C 42.

The Chinese steamer TAI-SHUN, belonging to the China Merchandise S. W. Co., arrived from Shanghai yesterday with 1,590 tons for through destinations.

Coal to the extent of 1,100 tons was consigned yesterday by the RAJIE MARU, from Keelung. — Mooring, O. S. K. Wharf.

The TAIAN MARU, came in yesterday from Calcutta with 432 tons of direct and 3,200 tons of through cargo. She is an N.Y.K. boat.

The RANGOON MARU, from Calcutta arrived yesterday morning with 6,993 tons of through and 507 tons of direct cargo. She is also an N. Y. K. vessel. She brought no mails.

The FUSHIMI MARU, one of the N. Y. K. fleet, came in to harbour yesterday from Seattle via Manila 33 tons of tobacco and 903 tons of general merchandise. She carried 113 first-class, 51 second-class and 18 steerage passengers and also 325 bags of mails for Hongkong. — Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

The TAMON MARU, whose local agents are the O. S. K., from Sydney yesterday brought 3,500 tons of hemp, flour, pig iron and leather. — Mooring, O. S. K. Wharf.

## POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Straits—Per WAKAMATSU M., 4th Mar. |  |
| Manila—Per WEST SEQUANA, 4th Mar.  |  |
| Shanghai—Per ATSUTA M., 5th Mar.   |  |
| Straits—Per JAPAN, 5th Mar.        |  |
| Shanghai—Per SHANTUNG, 5th Mar.    |  |
| Straits—Per YOKOHAMA M., 5th Mar.  |  |
| Bombay—Per NICHIO M., 8th Mar.     |  |
| Straits—Per WAKASA M., 11th Mar.   |  |
| Straits—Per HEIMEI M., 14th Mar.   |  |

## OUTWARD MAILS.

## TO-MORROW.

|                                                                                                                                                                             |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Macao—Per SUI AN, 5th Mar., 8.15 a.m.                                                                                                                                       |  |
| Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI HONG, 5th Mar., noon.                                                                                                                        |  |
| Foochow—Per TONGLEE, 5th Mar., 1 p.m.                                                                                                                                       |  |
| Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per YATSHANG, 5th Mar., 2 p.m.                                                                                                                |  |
| Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 5th Mar., 2 p.m.                                                                                                                         |  |
| Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 5th Mar., 4.15 p.m.                                                                                                                                   |  |
| SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.                                                                                                                                                        |  |
| Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO                                           |  |
| —Per NILE, 6th Mar., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.                                                                                                                         |  |
| Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 6th Mar., 10 a.m.                                                                                                 |  |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per ATSUTA M., 6th Mar., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m. |  |
| Macao—Per SUI TAI, 6th Mar., 1.15 p.m.                                                                                                                                      |  |
| Saigon—Per TJILEBOET, 6th Mar., 2 p.m.                                                                                                                                      |  |
| Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 6th Mar., 3 p.m.                                                                                                                       |  |
| Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 6th Mar., 4.15                                                                                                                                        |  |

## METEOROLOGICAL.

| Previous.                           | Day On date On date. | at 5 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 5 p.m. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Barometer                           | 30.1                 | 30.14 30.15                   |
| Temperature                         | 55                   | 51 57                         |
| Humidity                            | 85                   | 83 68                         |
| Wind Direction                      | N. N. E.             |                               |
| Force                               | 2                    | 2 2                           |
| Weather                             | od                   | o o                           |
| Rain                                | 0.37                 | 0.00 0.00                     |
| Highest open air Temperature on the |                      | 3rd 58                        |
| lowest                              |                      | 4th 51                        |
| H.K. Observatory, Mar. 4, 1920.     |                      |                               |
| T. F. CLAXTON Director.             |                      |                               |

## HOTELS.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION,  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373.

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J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.